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## CANADIAN FARMERS WIN DECISIVELY IN ALBERTA ELECTION

Provincial Election Result May Have Great Significance in Dominion Politics — Farmers Now Hold Four Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Canada.—In federal political circles here the result of the general election in Alberta, where the Stewart Liberal Government went down to decisive defeat at the hands of the Agrarian, and the remnants of the Conservative opposition were completely wiped out, is regarded as having a profound significance upon Canadian politics generally.

With the Alberta victory the new Farmers Party holds practical control in four provinces. A Farmers' government is in the saddle in Ontario, though scarcely holding a majority at all. A Liberal government is carrying on with difficulty in Manitoba, largely owing to the fact that the opposition in which the Farmers have a majority regard T. C. Norris, the Premier, as the best available leader of the administration. In Saskatchewan, W. M. Martin, the Premier, who is a Liberal, made his arrangements with the farmers before going to the people, and while succeeding in securing a good majority, is head of what is to all intents and purposes a farmer government.

A Factor to Be Reckoned With

In Alberta, the farmers, fresh from their federal victory in Medicine Hat, where the government candidate lost his deposit, have a decisive majority over all, and must undertake the responsibility of forming a government. It has been rumored that whatever the result Charles Stewart would be called upon again to lead. But the fact that the farmers entered the field as a political unit and won, precludes such a possibility and places the responsibility of finding a leader from among their own ranks squarely upon their shoulders.

Even should the political influence of the Agrarian or Progressive Group not extend in the matter of control beyond the provinces mentioned, and it is scarcely likely that it will immediately, the new party will come to Parliament after the next general election with a sufficient representation to insure its being a formidable factor in any government which must be formed.

Author of the old Liberal or Conservative — has much to hope for from the Ontario Provinces, and the latter best of all.

To all intents and purposes the Conservative Party, founded upon the national protectionist policy, which Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, as leader of the new Liberals and Conservatives, has espoused, has ceased to exist west of the Great Lakes, and there are 55 seats west of the Great Lakes. Even the hope of securing support in the urban centers has been badly shaken by the result in the Medicine Hat by-election, inasmuch as the Farmer candidate secured a majority even in the city.

A Political Overtuning

Some idea of the rapidity of the growth of the Agrarian movement in the west may be gathered from the fact that the Liberal Government has held the reins of power in Saskatchewan and Alberta ever since these provinces were formed 16 years ago, but that in both provinces there was strong Conservative opposition, while in Manitoba the Conservative Government held sway for 15 years until 1915, when it was swept away by the Liberals. In Ontario, prior to the Farmers' victory, Sir James Whitney, a Conservative, held office for over 10 years, while his Conservative successor, Sir William Hearst, weathered a Parliament and an extension thereof.

While the Prairie Provinces provide little hope for the old parties, Ontario, however, is still good fighting ground, as are also the other provinces. It is generally conceded that Quebec will go almost solidly for W. L. Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader, at the next general election, while in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia the old parties will fight it out with the chances in favor of the Liberals.

There is talk of a reaction against the Farmers movement in Ontario that remains to be seen. But that Province is not so hopeless from the old parties' standpoint as are the prairies.

Under all circumstances the significance of the Alberta results upon the general federal political situation cannot be over-estimated.

## Overwhelming Victory

United Farmers Have a Working Majority Over All Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—The Liberal Government which has held the reins of power in Alberta, since the province was granted its autonomy, went down to defeat on Monday before the United Farmers of Alberta. As many as three cabinet ministers, Geo. P. Smith, Minister of Education; Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture; J. A. McLean, Minister of Public Works;

were defeated. J. R. Boyle, the Attorney-General, was defeated in his constituency of Sturgeon, but elected in Edmonton. J. L. Côté, Provincial Secretary, was re-elected at Ground. C. R. Mitchell, the Provincial Treasurer, was re-elected in Bow Valley.

C. Stewart, the Premier, was elected by acclamation. In the City of Edmonton five Liberal members were elected according to the latest reports available. Calgary returned one Liberal, two Labor and two Independent members.

The newly-elected members include Mrs. Irene Paribby, United Farmers of Alberta candidate at Lacombe, and Mrs. Nellie McClung, Liberal, in Edmonton. The returns have not been received from Claresholm where Mrs. Louise C. McKinney stood for reelection as nominee of the United Farmers of Alberta, but was opposed by an Independent Farmer candidate.

According to the latest returns received the Farmers lead with 37 seats, the Liberals have 13 seats, the Conservatives 1, Labor 4, Independent Labor 4. No reports are available from two polls. In the Edmonton riding there is still the possibility of one Farmer representative being elected. The United Farmers of Alberta with 37 seats, and possibly two to be added, have a working majority over all other representatives elected.

## BALTIC STATES SIGN DEFENSIVE TREATY

Partly for Self-Protection Purposes Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia Form Alliance—Vilna Coup May Be Called Off

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—As a direct outcome of the unsettled state of affairs in both Poland and Russia, a defensive alliance has been entered into between the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. This alliance, The Christian Science Monitor was informed at the Lithuanian legation here, has been concluded partly as a measure of self-protection and partly for the purpose of strengthening the friendly relations at present existing, and it will shortly be followed by the establishment of a Baltic union comprising of these states.

To this end there has just concluded a conference of the foreign ministers of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, held at Riga, during which it was decided to draft a plan for a union based upon common economic and defensive interests. Separate conventions have already been signed between Latvia and Estonia on the one hand, and Latvia and Lithuania on the other, dealing with boundary questions, in which all matters outstanding as regards frontiers have been amicably settled.

Vilna Dispute May End

These conventions will be included, it was stated, when framing a common union. Although there will be a common foreign and economic policy, each state will have its own independent form of government, which they have had for the past two and a half years.

This alliance and future union is in no way directed against Poland, though it is anticipated that a great measure of respect will be obtained by virtue of a common policy, and the hope was expressed that in the near future, as an outcome of union, there will become possible some settlement of the long standing Vilna dispute.

With regard to this latter, there is said to have been little or no progress made since the Council of the League of Nations definitely abandoned its scheme to take a plebiscite of the area in dispute. The Lithuanian Government has always been opposed to this method of deciding the vexed question, as Polish military influence in the district may cause such decision a foregone conclusion in favor of Poland.

Coup May Be Called Off

Paul Hymans, president of the League of Nations Council, stated his intention of bringing forward a resolution at the Geneva Conference, dealing with the settlement of the Vilna question, but the Lithuanian Government has already—while signifying its acceptance of the resolution as a basis for discussion—declined to accept Mr. Hymans' individual clauses or project as a whole.

The main objection to Mr. Hymans' resolution is to be found in the proposal to deal with Lithuania as two cantons or provinces, which alone would be sufficient to render it unacceptable. Furthermore, both Belgian and French sentiment is easily seen to be influenced—both in the wording of the resolution, as well as in other matters—in favor of Poland.

In the face of the Baltic alliance and particularly in view of Russia's growing irritation against Poland, it is felt that in the ordinary course of events General Zeligowski's Vilna coup will of necessity have to be called off. To this end the Lithuanian delegation has informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that it will be impossible for it to be in Brussels for the proposed conference on July 25 with a view to resuming the Polish-Lithuanian negotiations. In other words, Lithuania, while still willing to discuss the Vilna situation with the Poles direct, declines to party to a conference that plainly favors Poland.

## FREE SCOPE ASKED IN ARMS PARLEY

Washington Thinks Range of Disarmament Congress Should Be Unlimited — President Wants the Senate Represented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Everything that the United States Government can do to reassure Japan that she will have every safeguard in entering the conference called to consider the limitation of armaments and questions of the Far East, without nullifying the American position or that of any other power, is being done. Although they are purely informal, the communications that are going forward, both through the regular diplomatic channels and by cable, are none the less significant.

The indication by Japan that she would be happy to take part in a conference for a consideration of the curtailment of armament, without reference to the other subjects proposed by the preliminary suggestions of the United States, was taken as betokening a misapprehension on the part of Japan, and it has been the purpose of the State Department to remove it. From the beginning this government has been in favor of leaving the way open for the discussion of the questions in which the participating powers were interested, and which were regarded as fundamental to the possibility of cutting down armaments through relieving the necessity for recourse to them.

Informal Discussion

There has been no change in this attitude so far as a belief in its feasibility and desirability goes, but the position of Japan has opened the way for an informal discussion of the matters to be taken up at the conference. Representations have been made of the advantage of going into such a council without restriction or the binding force of a hard and fast agreement which would bar out specified subjects, and emphasis has been placed on the fact that Japan is protected by going in as a sovereign power. No other power can, or will want to make her discuss or take action on any subject to which she is adverse. The idea to which Secretary Hughes and President Harding have constantly clung is that all of the powers participating shall be free to select the questions regarding which they desire to exchange views, and the time and manner of approach and of settlement if that can be arrived at.

That Japan should seek information regarding the scope and nature of discussion on Far Eastern subjects is quite comprehensible, and the State Department has sought to let Japan know why it has desired that no attempt should be made in advance of the extension of the formal invitations to define the agenda, since everything at the conference must depend upon the voluntary attitude of the sovereign powers. Each of these powers must act, first in the light of the public opinion of its own people, and secondly in the light of the public opinion of the world in regard to its act.

World Opinion to Judge

A desire to cooperate must be manifested. The conference would not get far with a discussion of limiting armaments merely as a detached subject. In the last analysis, there must be manifested a desire on the part of the powers to reach a solution in accord with the dominant opinion of the world.

The highest officials of this government are by no means discouraged as to the outlook. They feel that it is a bad thing to get into too critical a state. It is all right to discuss the subjects which are of the gravest importance, and that is being done, but the important thing is not to commit themselves to a definite program which would prevent freedom of action when all came together. In fact, it is admitted that the informal discussions which are now taking place in the capitals of all the countries concerned, and between the several countries, may be a good thing.

Representative from Senate

When the date is fixed and certain other details arranged, views may be exchanged profitably as to the progress that is being made. Matters which may thus properly be dealt with are the integrity of China and of Russia, commercial activities, the "open door," and disclaiming of aggression. All of these are of general interest and call for practical application, and their proper settlement will be to the advantage of the whole world.

It was learned yesterday that the President favors representation of the United States Senate in the conference. It was also said that the desirability of having the House represented might be considered. Samuel Gompers has written a letter asking that a duly accredited representative of Labor be permitted to share in the deliberations on matters of such importance to Labor as those that are to be taken up by the powers.

Mr. Lloyd George to Attend

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—It is announced tonight that it is provisionally arranged that Mr. Lloyd George will attend the Washington conference.

## NEWS SUMMARY

Washington is informally impressing its view on Japan that the scope of the conference on armaments should not be limited in advance. It was learned yesterday that the President favors the representation of the Senate at the coming congress. Samuel Gompers, in a letter, also asks that a Labor representative be permitted to engage in the Washington deliberations. p. 1

Plans are under consideration by the War Finance Corporation by which additional advances of government funds may be made to the railroads with a view to hastening their return to normal efficiency. Increased advances are also being arranged to cotton growers. p. 4

Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, reports to the President that 19 days after taking office the estimates reported by heads of departments and independent organizations to the budget bureau is \$12,512,523. Of this, \$22,523,133 will be postponed for expenditure in future years. p. 2

Charging that the claims of the railways for government compensation are exaggerated and fraudulent, Basil M. Manly, director of the People's Legislative Service, has filed charges with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and asks to be allowed to review the claims. He also proposes a new plan for the funding of the government's debts. p. 4

The lower automobile duty in the new tariff bill will aid the American export trade, J. Walter Drake, chairman of the foreign trade committee of the New York Automobile Chamber of Commerce, believes. He specially praises the arrangement whereby reciprocal changes may be made following changes in the tariffs abroad. p. 5

The House of Representatives yesterday reversed the rule of seniority in choosing committee chairmen by electing Martin B. Madden of Illinois chairman of the Appropriations Committee. He defeated Charles R. Davis of Minnesota, the member longest in service on the committee. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of James W. Good of Iowa, long a member of the House. p. 2

Asphalt was yesterday removed from the dutiable to the free list on the Fordney tariff bill in the House by a vote of 123 to 36, thus scoring a victory for the good roads advocates. Action on a duty on explosives was delayed until next week, when it was raised from 10 to 12 cents a pound. p. 1

Concurrent with the British proposal for a committee of technical experts to study the Upper Silesian issue and report to the Supreme Council comes the announcement from Paris of the arrival there of Wojciech Korfanty, chief of the Polish insurgents. The purpose of his visit has not been made public, but it is believed that he intends to insist on Polish claims. As to the British proposal, France is willing to accept it, but is doubtful as to its practicability without sufficient allied troops on the spot to carry any decision into effect. Meanwhile the relations between Germany and Poland are more strained than ever. p. 1

Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have entered into a defensive alliance which is soon to be followed by the establishment of a Baltic union, comprising the three states. Each state will have its independent form of government, but there will be a common economic and foreign policy. As an outcome of the union it is hoped that a settlement will be reached on the Vilna dispute, which has made practically no progress since the Council of the League of Nations abandoned its scheme to solve the problem by a plebiscite. p. 1

So far as can be gathered from interviews with Sinn Féin representatives the conversations at 10 Downing Street have been directed to discover the basis for a conference on the lines of Ireland as an independent nation. Sinn Féin holds that Ireland is entitled to self-determination. On this basis, Sir James Craig declares, Ulster has already acted and it is for South Ireland to come to terms with the British Government. p. 2

Despite the destruction of shipping by German submarines the world's tonnage is greater now than it was before the war. According to Lloyd's register the figures for 1921 are 54,217,000, compared with 42,514,000 in 1914, an increase of 11,703,000 tons. p. 2

Continuing their campaign against the Kemalist forces in Asia Minor the Greek troops have captured Kutayah, an important point on the Baghdad railway, 40 miles south of Eski-Shehr. The evacuation of Eski-Shehr itself has commenced. p. 2

For the first time since the province was granted its autonomy the Liberal Government in Alberta has gone down to defeat before the United Farmers. With only two polls to be heard from the election returns give the United Farmers 37 seats, Liberals 12, Conservatives 1, Labor 4 and Independent Labor 4. The result is regarded as having a profound effect upon Canadian politics generally. p. 1

## QUICK PASSAGE OF THE ANTI-BEER BILL

Following Senate Canvass Prohibition Leaders Forecast Vote on Measure This Week — Mr. Nelson Attacks Brewers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Passage before the end of the week of the Willis-Campbell bill nullifying the Palmer beer ruling and strengthening weak joints of the original Volstead act, was confidently forecast yesterday by prohibition leaders, who on conducting a canvass found that sentiment in the United States Senate would not permit an adjournment until this measure is acted on favorably. At the same time it was stated that there is no chance of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issuing regulations relative to the prescription of beer for medicine before the passage of the bill, as that would merely entail expense and give a false hope to the brewery elements that are clamoring for the regulations.

That this is now the outlook became clear following the debate in the Senate on the bill during the morning hour when Knute Nelson (R.), Senator from Minnesota, asserted that letters and telegrams addressed to him as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, clearly reveal that the brewers, and not the doctors and the druggists of the United States, are seeking to uphold the Palmer ruling. Senator Nelson's vigorous defense of the bill was called forth by an attack on the measure by Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, who charged that prevention of violation of the existing law and not more stringent laws is the prime necessity. Senator Edge opposed depriving the "helpless" of their beer, to which Senator Nelson rejoined that he was quite prepared for this attitude on the part of the New Jersey Senator, as the biggest battle on prohibition in the Supreme Court had come from the State of New Jersey.

Origin of Demand

"When we get down to the solid terra firma of facts, what are the facts in this case?" asked Mr. Nelson. "The question is whether in the interest of prohibition, whether in the interest of keeping the American saloon out of business, we should prevent the prescribing of beer for medicine. Judging from the correspondence and telegrams I have received on this matter, as well as from the public press, my understanding is that the great body of the medical profession in this country is utterly opposed to prescribing beer; they do not believe it has any particular medical properties. There may be a bit of nourishment in it, as there is in rice soup or some other concoction, but as for medical properties, it has not any. In addition to that, the druggists of this country are opposed to handing beer and filling prescriptions calling for it.

"Where does this great demand, moving under the cover of high moral ideas of personal liberty, come from? It comes from the brewers of this country, and their letters are coming to me, who are anxious to open the country for beer and wine; and the moment you do that, you will reopen the saloons in this country, and the battle of prohibition, we have fought in the past, we shall have fought in vain.

Wine Permitted

"There is no use in deceiving ourselves. This great clamor on the beer question comes from the brewers and nobody else. I have listened to the arguments of some senators who have spoken about limiting a physician in his prescriptions. Well, if there were no limitations upon the prescriptions of a physician, some physicians would be busy writing prescriptions for 'old soaks' all over the country from morning till night. Unless you put a limitation, and you have got to put it somewhere, there are some unscrupulous physicians who would continue to write prescriptions from morning till night, and the old toppers would go in there and pay their dollar for the sake of getting a good big drink to satisfy themselves.

"This amendatory bill yields on the wine question to the extent of providing specifically that a doctor may not only prescribe whisky but he may also prescribe in a given quantity, and the maximum strength of the wine he may prescribe is equal to that of the best wine on the market.

Brewers' Argument

"The way I feel about this question is that the people of this country have fought and won the cause of prohibition. We now have a great deal about the old argument of personal liberty. I remember how, in olden times, when bills were pending before the Judiciary Committee, a certain friend of the brewers came in one day with a dozen ladies, with their little essays prepared, showing what an invasion of personal liberty of the American citizens it was to deprive them of their beer, and that was the great argument of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Edge). It was this personal liberty idea that bothered him. I do not wonder at it, because one of the hardest fought battles in the Supreme Court in reference to the pro-

hibition question came from one of the big brewing concerns in the State of New Jersey.

"To my mind the great danger involved here in not cutting off beer from prescription is that it is the opening wedge that will restore the saloon to this country; and God forbid that any such calamity should ever befall the American people! We fought the good fight, and we fought it during the great war at a time that was perhaps better than at any other time in the annals of the country for carrying out our anti-saloon propaganda. We fought that battle; we won it, and now there is no use in taking a step backward in this program. There is no reason why this bill should not be enacted into law immediately. The great majority of the good physicians of this country are opposed to prescribing beer. The druggists are opposed to it. Nobody wants it. Nobody pines for it but the big brewers that we knocked out of business a year or so ago."

## ASPHALT REMOVED FROM TARIFF LIST

Good Roads Advocates in House Score Victory by Removing Duty That Might Have Added \$150 Per Mile to the Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Good roads advocates in the House scored a victory during consideration of the Fordney tariff bill yesterday when asphalt, used to the extent of 800,000 tons annually in the construction of city and country highways, was removed from the dutiable, to the free list.

It is estimated that the duty of \$150 a ton on crude asphalt and \$3 a ton on refined asphalt, as originally carried on the bill, would have added approximately \$150 a mile to the cost of road building in the United States. Such prohibitive rates, opponents of the duty pleaded, not only would curtail road construction generally, but in some sections of the country would serve to call a complete halt on further good roads improvements.

The plea of the good roads advocates was led by Harry Barton Hawes (D.), Representative from Missouri. A majority of the members of the Ways and Means Committee joined in voting for free asphalt, with a result that the duty was taken off by a vote of 123 to 36. The House thus disposed of the last of the five contested amendments last open for action on the floor by Republican caucus.

Mr. Hawes led an unsuccessful fight to take explosives from the dutiable list in connection with asphalt. Final action on this proposal, however, was postponed.

During last year 60,000,000 square yards of such rock were blasted. The placing of a protective duty on explosives, it was charged, is in the interests of the Du Pont Powder Company, which is said to control the price of blasting powder.

The House also adopted an amendment to the bill increasing the rate on citric acid from 10 to 12 cents a pound, besides approving a large number of other amendments protecting various interests.

"Asphalt in some form enters into the construction of both country roads and city streets, this will mean an additional tax on highways of many millions of dollars," said Mr. Hawes, "and will enable the manufacturers of cement and other road-making materials which compete with asphalt to raise the prices of their products."

"It is estimated that the tax on asphalt will yield a revenue of \$5,000,000 a year. The tax on dynamite and other explosives necessary in road making will yield more and prove a greater burden."

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In Socialist quarters, that there are negotiations and imminent prospects of a settlement between Warsaw and Moscow. Many statements made in this sense must be discounted as propaganda.

Nevertheless diplomatic students cannot overlook the grave possibility of a clash between Poland and Germany. While there is no specific immediate question of the Allies being drawn into a quarrel, it would be imprudent to neglect this aspect of the Upper Silesian problem.

### Settlement Delayed

As Commission Is Unable to Agree Experts Will Be Employed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A settlement of the Upper Silesian question seems as far from solution as ever, and though actual fighting has to a great extent ceased, the relations between the contestants are, it is thought, more strained than they were before the German irregulars crossed the borders, so The Christian Science Monitor was informed by high British authorities on foreign affairs.

The British Government, it was stated, now clearly recognizes the impossibility of the French, British and Italian commissioners coming to any common agreement as to how the district of Upper Silesia should be divided between Poland and Germany. This view has been communicated to the French Government with the suggestion that a committee of technical experts should meet in Paris at the beginning of next week to draft a report. This report would be based on the information gathered by the high commission that has been studying the question on the spot, and would be laid before the Supreme Council when it next assembles.

France, while quite willing to accept the British proposal, is doubtful as to the advisability of communicating any decision before sufficient British troops are on the spot to carry the judgment into effect. In furtherance of this view the French authorities are dispatching another division to reinforce the 15,000 French troops already on the scene in Upper Silesia, without waiting to ascertain whether the British and Italian Governments intend to follow suit.

Urgency Pointed Out

In all probability French action was governed by the well-known disinclination on the part of the British to enter any further commitments abroad that would entail the dispatch of troops. It was in any case very doubtful, even though the French Government had waited for a reply, as to whether British action would have included any further reinforcements.

The British Government, in its note to France, has indicated the urgent necessity that the French accept the commission's decision should not be allowed to drag on. And it is hoped that the experts will be able to draw up their report in order that it may be placed before the Supreme Council prior to Mr. Lloyd George leaving on his well-earned holiday to the Rhodans.

Meanwhile there remains considerable divergence of opinion as regards the seriousness of the situation, and The Christian Science Monitor's authority said that while the French are apt to think the British treat the matter too lightly, on the other hand the British estimate is, rightly or wrongly, that a solution will be found without the necessity of recourse to arbitrary measures.

### Demobilization Called For

It was pointed out that neither the Poles nor the Germans can afford to run counter to the wishes of the Allies, particularly Poland, who is sometimes alleged to be an "economic impossibility" with a peculiar adaptability for making enemies. Meantime the French in the support of the Poles have suffered many individual attacks in Upper Silesia by the Germans, in some cases very serious, and these attacks do not tend to ease French feelings toward their proverbial enemies.

Furthermore, the French are claiming that General Hoffner's demobilization of German irregular troops in Upper Silesia has been a mere farce, and that at least half his men, to the number of some 20,000, are still under arms, while the Germans deny this and say it exactly describes the condition of Wojciech Korcius's men.

The next few days are likely to be tense with possibilities, but every confidence is expressed that notwithstanding the determination on the part of the Poles and Germans not to concede an inch, there is little doubt that France, Britain and Italy will finally settle on the division to be made in that region, and will see it carried into effect.

### STANDARD OIL HELPED MAKE GAS CONTRACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Investigation of application of the New York and Queens Gas Company to increase its rate from \$1.35 to \$1.60 brought out the fact that last September, when the price of gas oil was at its highest, the Consolidated Gas Company, which controls the Queens company, contracted with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, for 75,000,000 gallons at 12 1/2 cents a gallon, none of which has as yet been called for. Oil is now selling at a much lower price.

It was further brought out that this contract, before being concluded, was approved by the executive committee of the Consolidated Gas Company, composed almost exclusively of Standard Oil nominees, including William Rockefeller and Nicholas F. Brady.

## NO RIFT APPEARS IN IRISH NEGOTIATIONS

Postponement of Next Meeting Till Thursday Is Only Because British Premier Is Occupied With the Imperial Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—That the next conference between Mr. Lloyd George and Eamon de Valera will not take place till Thursday need cause no anxiety. The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters, as the Premier must meantime give his whole attention to the imperial conference which closes on Wednesday.

The various reports, as to the trend of these conversations up to date, appearing in press, both here and in America, are but speculation. It is stated, as the substance of the conversations has been kept a strict secret, and no information has been given out, either by members of the Cabinet or by members of the Sinn Féin delegation.

So far as can be gathered from interviews with the Sinn Féin representatives, the position taken up by Mr. de Valera for the present remains unchanged.

The conversations at No. 10 Downing Street, they say, have been directed to discover the leaders of the conference on the lines of Ireland as an independent nation. As to Ulster, Sinn Féin still holds that, while Ireland as a nation is entitled to self-determination, Ulster represents only a small minority of the Irish people.

Sir James Craig has interpreted Mr. de Valera's declaration, that he stands for self-determination, as meaning that Sinn Féin believes in self-determination, and Ulster has already acted on this basis and is satisfied. It is for this South Ireland, says, to come to terms with the British Government. Ulster will cooperate then on equal terms in any matter affecting the mutual interests of North and South.

Sir James and his Cabinet have arrived in Belfast, and it is said that they expect to be recalled to London next week-end. The action of the North Ireland Cabinet and general approval amongst the Ulster Unionists. The Marquess of Londonderry had an audience of the King at Buckingham Palace this morning, and presented an address from the Upper House of the Northern Parliament of Ireland.

## ITALIAN PREMIER ANNOUNCES POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Bonomi made a statement on Monday afternoon, "upon his foreign policy," Italy, he said, meant to respect her engagements, and therefore she wished to work with her allies and friends for the reconstruction of a better Europe. Italy was eagerly accepting the invitation from the United States to discuss the question of disarmament.

As for the Adriatic question, nobody demanded a revision of the Treaty of Rapallo which, however, must be firmly extended in so far as the tutelary interests of Italy were concerned. Mr. Bonomi announced the introduction of bills modifying the laws of expropriation and the presentation of titles. Measures would be adopted, he said, to restore social peace and above all to rehabilitate the country's finances.

## WORLD'S SHIPPING TONNAGE INCREASES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The world's shipping tonnage is greater now than before the war, despite the destruction by German submarines, need not be wondered at in face of the fact that the United States shows an increase of 10,477,000 tons during the last seven years.

According to Lloyd's register of shipping, 1921 to 1922, the total world's tonnage in June, 1914, was 45,534,000 tons, which increased by 11,703,000 to 57,237,000 tons in June, 1921. Even the United Kingdom, after standing the brunt of destruction, showed a slightly increased tonnage of 411,000, bringing her total up to 19,283,000 gross tons, compared with America, which comes next with 12,314,000 tons.

## AMERICAN GIFT FOR RHEIMS LIBRARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Today Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler presented a munificent gift from the United States for the rebuilding of Rheims library. Myron Herrick, the American Ambassador, was present at the laying of the foundation stone. In his discourse Mr. Herrick declared that in the eyes of the world, Rheims represented the double symbol of the destructiveness of war and the symbol of victory of "spirit over matter, right over passion."

## A JUNIOR POLICE FORCE IS FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Plans for the organization of a junior police department, to be composed of boys between 12 and 15 years old, have been announced by the board of police commissioners here, as a part of the crime prevention campaign. It is expected

that the new department will be in operation within the next few months. The object of the organization will be to teach the boys of the city to respect and uphold the laws and to prevent them from following paths that lead to the penitentiaries.

Plans are to have a district organization in each of the police districts of the city, and to have a chief of the junior police and a chief of the junior detective branch. There also will be majors, captains, lieutenants, sergeants, patrolmen and probationers. Promotion will be through a merit system.

The duties of the boy in the new department will be almost identical with those of the senior department, except that their activities will be centered upon the juveniles of St. Louis. They will be expected to search out and report on places where boys "hang out," and will assist the senior police in making investigations. They also will report crimes of all kinds among boys, violations of the state factory laws and of transient laws, minor infractions of traffic laws and nuisances.

Some of the boys probably will be given permanent positions in the new department with pay, and it is intended to make provisions for "veterans" of the junior force to graduate into the ranks of the senior department. Especial effort will be made to include in the membership those boys commonly called "bad."

Although the juniors will not have power to make arrests, they are to be equipped with badges to identify them.

## FORD PROPOSAL WELL REGARDED

Government Officials to Whom Muscle Shoals Contract Has Been Referred Said to Favor Its Prompt Acceptance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Indications are that the offer of Henry Ford to purchase the Muscle Shoals property, one of the white elephants left on the hands of the government by the passing of the war, will be accepted. It was learned yesterday that such other tentative offers as had been received for the plant were vague in form and promised little in the way of substantial returns to the government or of advantage to the country.

It was believed that Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, was from the first gratified to have had such an offer as the one made by Mr. Ford, especially from a person so thoroughly reliable and so well able to perform what he undertakes. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has been hoping for some way out that would save money already expended by the government, and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, will, it is believed, not hesitate to approve it.

The plan as outlined by Mr. Ford was said by an official in authority yesterday to be loosely drawn and in some ways very unbusinesslike, but whatever advantage there would be in it is on the side of the government, and whatever risk there is falls upon Mr. Ford. "As a matter of fact," he declared, "it is philanthropic, rather than businesslike. No bank, no big business man that I know anything about would present such a scheme. He seems to be willing to take the risk of dropping millions within the next few years because he has a large scheme in which he is interested, which he wants put through and which he believes will pay in the long run."

Mr. Ford's great interest is said to be that of seeing an abundance of nitrates for fertilizing produced at a reasonable price for American farmers. This, he believes, can be done by the completion of the Muscle Shoals plant and the utilization of the power as planned during the war, probably on even a larger scale.

If the proposal is favorably passed upon by the Cabinet members who have it under consideration, Secretary Weeks will ask for special legislation empowering him to make the contract. Under the present law a contract of this kind made with the government for longer than five years, Mr. Ford's contract would run for 100 years.

## BREAD CLUBS SAID TO BE PROSPERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—Sioux Falls is to be represented in the state bread clubs in which 600 girls in South Dakota are expected to enroll this summer. According to Miss Eva Bickel of Sioux Falls, boys' and girls' club leader, bread clubs in the State have almost doubled in number.

At Dell Rapids the bread club was started last year in connection with the school work in the home economics department; it gave the demonstration at Brookings recently, during the summer camp. The bread club preliminary list this year, as announced by the state fair board, is very complete. A number of special prizes have been listed as offered by some of the leading baking powder companies and flour millers in the United States.

## MEXICAN REBEL MEETS DEFEAT

VERACRUZ, Mexico.—General Polanco, rebel leader, has been defeated at Chinampas, and his troops dispersed by federal soldiers under command of Gen. J. Gaudelup Sanchez, chief of military operation in the State of Veracruz. The defeated rebels have sent an emissary to General Sanchez carrying an offer to surrender unconditionally.

## HOUSE REVERSES RULE OF SENIORITY

Group of Younger Republicans Defeats Candidate for Appropriations Committee Chairman—Mr. Madden Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Though independent Republicans of the House of Representatives broke away from the regular leadership yesterday to override the time-honored seniority rule in doing out committee assignments, by electing Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the Appropriations Committee. He received 153 votes, while Charles R. Davis (R), Representative from Minnesota, the ranking Republican member of the committee, received only 61.

Under the rules of the House as usually carried out, Mr. Davis, as senior member of the committee in point of service, would have been selected by the Committee on Committees to succeed the former chairman, James W. Good, Representative from Iowa, who recently resigned from the House. The so-called new-member group in the House, comprising 91 Republican freshmen, it is understood, backed Mr. Madden almost to a man. Aided by a strong following of members who were looking for a chance to cut red tape methods, they exerted enough influence with the Committee on Committees to secure the election to the Illinois member. Other contenders for the honor were Theodore E. Burton, Representative from Ohio, who received 57 votes and William R. Wood, Representative from Indiana, with 14 votes. Mr. Burton is not even a member of the Appropriations Committee, yet he polled almost as many votes as the senior member, indicating the desire on the part of the House members to get out of the party rule. The total vote was 285, with 148 necessary to elect.

The election came as a surprise to the old guard faction, which had believed that the Committee on Committees would respect the wishes of the party leaders in the selection of so important a chairman. The rule was discussed to some extent, but there appeared to be little inclination to take it up.

Mr. Madden had served 16 years in Congress, and was second to Mr. Davis in length of service on the Appropriations Committee.

As the head of a single centralized committee having exclusive jurisdiction over every dollar voted by the House, Mr. Madden will be one of the most powerful leaders in Congress. How great that responsibility is was shown recently when Francis E. Warren, Senator from Wyoming, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, submitted to the Senate the first final statement showing the total appropriations for the fiscal year 1922. They aggregate \$2,909,782,209.45.

## NEW SCHEME FORMED FOR POSTAL BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Bankers Association considers the plan of Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, for extension of the postal savings system and its reorganization ineffective and ineffect, according to a statement issued by the association, which offers an alternative system in its stead.

W. A. Sadt, president of the association, questions Mr. Hays' statement that \$1,000,000,000 is being hoarded, and wonders what could have been his basis for such an estimate. Granted that so much money is being hoarded through ignorance, prejudice or fear, he questions whether an increase of 1 per cent in interest would have any effect in bringing such funds into any depository. Moreover, he says, the Postmaster-General's plan conflicts with his intention that the system shall not compete with the savings banks.

Mr. Sadt's proposal is that the President appoint a commission to study the savings bank business. He believes that the post office could be utilized to collect deposits which could be forwarded each day to a local or nearby savings bank. The bank in turn would hold these funds for the purposes usually selected by professional savings bankers, of which real estate mortgages are the most common. He believes that the post office could utilize the nation-wide and world-wide banking systems of the country.

## WIRELESS TELEPHONY TO POST FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—Within a short time a daily market report, weather forecasts and big news of the day will be available to Nebraska farmers through the employment of wireless telephony. The government postal commission had suggested furnishing this report to the state colleges, and that it be sent from there by wireless telegraphy. The report

## See SUBMARINE FLEET AT PROVINCETOWN

ILGRIMS FIRST LANDING Cape Cod

180-Mile Round Trip to On Large S.S. DOROTHY BRADFORD YACHT—Round Trip 22 Days \$1.75 Including War Tax Last night, 400 Atlantic City, N.J. DAILY 8:30 A. M. Sundays and Holidays To A. M. STATE ROOMS REFRESHMENTS MUSIC Tel. Port Hill 4944

would be taken by amateurs with aerial outfits and distributed, under this plan.

The Nebraska Farm Bureau raised the objection that this would bar a considerable portion of the State from getting the information by reason of lack of receiving apparatus, and also on the ground that grave inaccuracies in transmission would result. It has offered to equip every county agent in the State with a wireless telephone outfit, and to have them take the report at a certain hour each day. They will distribute it over the rural telephone systems, by calling an entire line at a time, or else notifying farmers at what hour calls for information may be given. This plan places the work in responsible hands and will make the information available to all farmers. The government agents have accepted.

## KUTAYAH CAPTURED BY GREEK TROOPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Kutayah, a town 40 miles south of Eski-Shehr on the railway joining Eski-Shehr with Adana-Karaman, was captured by the Greek troops on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, according to the Greek legation and it is stated that the Kemalists forces in that region are retiring rapidly, being pursued by the Greeks.

The following communiqué has been received by the Greek legation as to the position of the Greek troops on July 16: "Our troops on the left wing took the enemy positions on the northwest



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Where Turks are retreating

Along the whole front in Asia Minor the Kemalists army is falling back. Eski-Shehr is being evacuated, while Kutayah has yielded to the pressure of the Greek forces.

of Kutayah, capturing 4 field guns, 11 machine-guns and a number of prisoners. Our troops from Gediz, after having carried the first enemy line, attacked the main enemy lines, strongly organized behind a barbed-wire fence.

"Our troops in the southern group, after a great struggle, broke through successive enemy defenses to the south and southwest of Kutayah and marched northward, the enemy retreating along the whole front, pursued by our troops."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday).—The evacuation of Eski-Shehr has commenced. The King leaves Smyrna for the front today.

## STATE TO AID HOME BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—A new home building law enacted by the recent Legislature has gone into effect in South Dakota, providing that an amount up to \$4000 may be secured from the State for construction of a home by the applicant, if the city where the borrower resides will guarantee payment.

## COMMERCIAL AGENT NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Herbert Hoover has announced the appointment of F. W. Santer of Los Angeles, California, as trade commissioner at Melbourne, Australia. He succeeds W. A. Ferrin, returning to this country for reassignment.

## BUDGET DIRECTOR REPORTS SAVINGS

He Estimates That \$112,512,628 Has Already Been Cut From Expenditures by Departments 19 Days After Taking Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Nineteen days after he assumed office as Director of the Budget, Charles G. Dawes justified President Harding's estimate of his ability to reduce the running expenses of the government by reporting \$112,512,628 as the estimated savings reported by heads of departments and of independent organizations.

In his letter to the President Mr. Dawes said in part: "The attached statement appraises the amount of saving by departments and independent establishments of the government. Of this amount \$22,322,113.14, pertaining to continuous appropriations and involving for the most part building and construction, will be postponed for expenditure in future years unless otherwise decided by Congress. Whatever may be the relation of total expenditures to total revenues at the end of the current year, which for various reasons, including possible new legislation, the operations of the Shipping Board, the railroad administration, and fluctuation in current reports of the Post Office Department, cannot be predicted at this time, the above amount is that much of a contribution to a more favorable relation."

## Minimum Expenditure

"This fine response to your request from the heads of departments and independent organizations and bureau chiefs infers the existence in their minds of three principles involving improvement in governmental business, which should not be overlooked. "First, that the business organizations of the government hereafter assume that the minimum amount of money to be expended in any fiscal year is not, of necessity, the sum appropriated in advance by Congress, but the smallest amount upon which the business of the government can be officially administered under the program outlined by Congress."

"Second, that the minds of the business administrators of the government have been diverted from a too easy reliance upon the custom of deficiency appropriations."

## Future Executive Pressure

"Third, that where Congress has directed the expenditure of certain sums for specific purposes, an executive pressure will now be exerted for more efficient and economical administration, in order to produce greater results from the given expenditure, and also, wherever possible, to complete the given project for a less amount than the total appropriated for the purpose."

The savings by departments and organizations are as follows for the current year ending June 30, 1922: State Department, \$1,171,982.64; Treasury Department, \$30,342,149.41; War Risk Bureau, \$16,534,523.73; War Department, \$15,000,000; Navy Department, \$10,047,891.25; Interior Department, \$19,827,191.37; Department of Agriculture, \$1,687,802.14; Post Office Department, \$35,500; postal service, \$14,920,421; Department of Commerce, \$2,063,383.66; Department of Labor, \$10,660; Department of Justice, \$24,300; Government Printing Office, \$1,123,536.70; Smithsonian Institution, \$150; Federal Trade Commission, \$25,000; National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$16,000; Federal Power Commission, \$40,000; Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, \$5800; Civil Service Commission, \$7500; Employees Compensation Commission, \$489,600; (loss); Comptroller General, \$43,468.58; (loss); State, War and Navy buildings, \$90,555; total, \$112,512,628.32.

## NOJOUKI FALLS PARK BOOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California.—The ranchers of this county are trying to give the public access to Nojoki Falls near Las Cruces by means of a country park which would be made from the old Allis ranch which is now being

divided up and sold. Santa Barbara would purchase 950 acres of this fine land which has long been a favorite picnic ground as well as a famous show place. It is only a mile from the state highway, and is traversed by the waters of the lovely Nojoki Falls. Also, there are large groves of oak and sycamore trees which add to the attractiveness of the place.

## PACKERS' PROFITS STIR BUENOS AIRES

Conference Alleges British and American Concerns Have Been Making Excessive Profits

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Figures alleged to show excessive profits and "abuses of the Frigorifico Trust" by large British and American packing concerns operating in Argentina, which Mr. Demarchi, Minister of Agriculture, is reported to have shown the packing industry representatives at an agricultural conference on Monday, are refuted by the American representatives, who claim their companies are making only 10 per cent profit on capital invested, and not 93 per cent, as claimed by the Agrarian League and other agricultural interests.

The conference, called in connection with a crisis which the fall of meat prices has brought about in the Argentine live-stock industry, did not make public the conclusions reached, but it is understood that the packers were requested to cooperate in measures seeking to aid live-stock raisers, and that the Agrarian League announced it would actively support a bill recently introduced in Congress, which would prevent packers from paying less than a fixed minimum price for live stock.

In this connection, the American representatives declared that the price paid for cattle was governed solely by foreign demands for meat, over which they had no control. It also was pointed out that declining prices for meat in England, which constitutes Argentina's principal export trade, was the chief cause of the present crisis, and that operations of American packing interests were not responsible in any sense for the slump in prices.

According to the "Epoca," the government organ, the Argentine Government has called the live-stock crisis to the attention of Great Britain, and expressed the hope that steps would be taken by the British Government to "improve the price of meat in England." The "Epoca" adds that the British Minister has agreed to transmit Argentina's views to his government, although he expressed the opinion that Argentina's live-stock troubles were due to excess profits by the packing interests, with which the British Government had little influence.

## CEMENT ROADS BEING BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington.—Road building in this state appears to be extensive. A cement plant here is running day and night crews to keep up with the demand for cement, mainly for road making. The highway construction is thus prevalent throughout the Puget Sound region, at least, and extends into Oregon and British Columbia. A road official has just stated that by the end of this year there will be an unbroken concrete pavement from the Canadian border and beyond, southward to Seattle, a distance of more than 125 miles, except for six miles.

## POSITION IN MOROCCO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday).—The Moroccan brigand, Raisuli, has fled, but where to is not known. General Berenguer states that he completely controls Raisuli's zone of influence over Beni Arros and that it only remains to pacify the remainder of the country.



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## The Rambler

### The Law

The case of *Jaundyce vs. Jaundyce* when it sprang from the imagination of a great novelist, was such as somewhat to discourage the lay mind from engaging in chancery proceedings, although happily it can now be affirmed that such delays seldom occur as did in the days of *Black House*. Chancery law, or equity as it is more commonly called in the United States in ordinary conversation, is rather a pretty branch of the ingenuity of the human intellect and when I wrote the first line of this paper I had half an idea that I would tell you something of the nature of chancery and of the equity system which it administers. But on looking into the matter, I saw that it would be but to give you a rehash of facts that you can find in books and furthermore, and this is the delicate part of our conversation, I found that the literature and the principles of my old and departed profession were so dreadfully dull and dry that, to speak frankly, they affected me with a decided feeling that I would not inflict them on you or myself, good reader.

I will say this much, however, because I have referred to the case, and that is, that there was a case, an equity suit of *Jennens vs. Jennens*, the original of *Jaundyce vs. Jaundyce*, and as lately as 1878 it was in the courts in England. As the cause of the litigation arose in 1798, it may be advanced without exaggeration that here was a long delay. You may amuse yourself by reckoning the changes in manners, men, and things that took place in England during that 80 years, and among these, if we are to be fair, was a very decided amelioration in conditions and a very great simplification of procedure both in equity and common law. If one thing more than another would put you out of conceit with the human intellect and its works alleged, it would be to know and behold the intricacies and artificialities of the law as it existed 125 years ago. Subtly piled on subtlety, refinement interwoven with refinement, distinctions made that in comparison a split hair made like a chain cable, one *scintilla juris* added after another, such is the words of a great Massachusetts lawyer and teacher, the law of real property required the intellect of a learned pig—these were some of the attributes of the law in English-speaking countries. I do not say that justice was not administered, but that it was dreadfully handicapped.

The average lawyer is a good man and quite as honest as the layman, but his great trouble is that he forgets the layman's standpoint. The layman does not become involved in the law because he pants with zeal for the "scintilla juris" or would spend delicious hours pondering the difference between consideration and inducement. Ah, no, the excellent layman considers justice in the abstract as he does the North Pole and the Grand Lama, but what really interests him is the fact that he has been forced to bring suit or to defend himself and he wishes to get out of it as well as may be. Besides, though I do not expect many to believe what I say, the layman really does not engage counsel because he is ardently desirous to increase counsel's income, though circumstances may seem to be against this statement.

There have been rare cases of members of the profession that seemed to make the amiable mistake of thinking that their clients' main object was to fill their coffers, but happily such cases are exceedingly rare. On the other hand, the layman cannot understand why, seeing that he is well intentioned and in the right, his just position should not be defined at once and definitely. He cannot understand that part of the law's delay comes from a tenderness for the rights of the innocent and least of all does he understand that some, if not all, of the law's technicalities arise from centuries of experience and are based on an experience which shows that no better system has been found.

Personally, I have a great admiration for lawyers as being men of great resolution and strength of character, for surely no men that were weaklings could pursue a vocation the dreariest and driest and most colorless that can be conceived. Look at a row of reports of statutes. I ask you plainly whether, on your honor, you have ever seen such uninteresting, commonplace-looking books as those of the law? Of course you have never seen their like, and you hasten to say so. They are not responsible for their titles, which are fearsome in the extreme, but really I think something might be found to take the place of "law calf," a most unsympathetic and unbecoming substance, which Mr. Samuel Weller, I believe, spoke of as being the color of cold boiled veal. But now that such beautiful, cheerful colors are to be seen, why cannot some of these appear at least upon the backs of law books? Agreeable designs stamped on the outside of law books would do much to relieve their flat monotony,

although the insides would probably remain much the same. It has been proposed to me by an interested reader, a gentleman that has a large patent law practice, that law books be bound in stout canvas covers and that on these there be stamped cupids, butterflies, flowers and sunbursts in ordered profusion. He points out that that will have a lot to do with cheering things up and says that if his own experiences has taught him anything, it has been that if there were more butterflies and roses thus portrayed upon the books of the law, more active young men might be encouraged to read law, thus filling the depleted ranks of the profession. This courteous reader no doubt will take this into consideration.

All judges and lawyers do not take their hue from their professional literature. Bargeant Saunders, though a most subtle and doughty pleader, had a merry wit and certainly the Lord Chancellor in *Iolanthe* was a most genial man. I knew a well-known judge that played a keen game of quots and there used to be a member of the New York bench that doted on novels, while there are honorable and well-known cases of advocates that have a distinct sense of humor. I have never seen well-known counsel executing rambades or stepping a pavane, but I do know that they have their smiling, easy moments and they deserve them, when we think of the books they must read in the way of duty, the bad air they breathe in court and in their offices, and the very uninteresting papers that they must plow through. They themselves may tell us that they like this air and do find this literature interesting; but, reader, we know better. They like to be busy? Yes. And they like to do their work well? Yes. And their one passion in life is the study of jurisprudence? Let us now change the subject.

### A YANKEE SKIPPER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There was a deep-sea stride to his walking and his face had been tanned by the sun and the wind of seven seas. His attire was that of one who goes down to dragging tides, and his eyes had seen the shipping of the world. His khaki trousers were stained with ocean spray, and his very shirt and "galluses" had a decidedly nautical air.

It was on Main Street in Nantucket town that we met, opposite that bit of curbing where lots of land on Tom Nevers' Head are periodically auctioned off to the satisfaction of the onlooking populace. Thence the Cap'n, for he was a Cap'n, and I strolled to the wharf and to the cockpit of the Marion E., which possessed the general appearance of a tub, but betrayed sterling sailing qualities in light airs or a roaring gale. The Marion E. had a history, but it was confined to Nantucket and its harbor waters, to the jetty and the deep blue combers of the open ocean, to the golden sand-spits and quiet off-shore reaches of the island that will never be forgotten. The skipper of the Marion E. had a history, but it was by no means so limited as that of his craft. Slipping through the waters on the Marion E. was even more than usually agreeable because of the Cap'n's yarns. In their telling he never went outside his own life. Lucky man, he did not need to.

A small boy who ran away from a sleepy Sussex village, found passage on a square-rigger out of Bristol, and saw the mouth of the Orinoco before he was 15 and more than certain to be destined for a life of oceanic adventure and these matters formed but the preliminary chapters of the Cap'n's varied experiences. Salt water held him fast, and when the square-rigger paused to refit at Rio, it lost the services of an able and ambitious cabin boy, and a clipper ship in from Boston and out for the Golden Gate duly gained.

Those were the days when California was still Eldorado, but even placer gold could not hold the wandering Cap'n, who promptly shipped aboard the mast for Chinese waters. A typhoon, coupled with steadily shortening rations, brought his vessel to Samoa, and there the skipper won fame in the eyes of the natives by defeating the local Kanaka champion in a boat race from atoll to atoll. Thence the master of the Marion E. attained Hong Kong and from there loathed up and down Oriental waters as boatswain, as second mate, and finally as "first luff" in a bark that went ashore on the Andamans, got in a wild blow off Cape Town, and finally swung into Liverpool with her sails in ribbons.

Next in order in the Cap'n's experiences was a trip as first mate of a banker, which left Gloucester with every intention of proceeding to Georges Bank, and appeared, considerably the worse for wear, at Fayal, some time later. Even this did not deter the Cap'n from taking part share in a New Bedford schooner and running hither and yon to the ports of the Caribbean in search of trade. But even the Spanish Main held no lasting lure and the Cap'n sold out his share of his craft, debarked at Key West, and reappeared in shipping circles as master of a lightship off the Atlantic coast.

To hear the Cap'n tell of his years aboard her was to feel the long roll of the ground swell, to visualize soft mornings when the fog hung upon the gray water like wool, and the bronze bell of the lightship sent out its shrill warning to a fog-bound world; blue and gold moons when the waters rippled apphrie, the sky was sunned to cobalt, and the off-shore breeze whipped its way through the rigging; yet other moons when green seas breasted the bulwarks and white combers came roaring down the brown decks as the ship's bows dipped deep into seething brine and the spindrift lashed across the mast; of placid evenings in summer and roaring blizzards in December and always the great light burning. He was also a story of homely comforts, of galley

smells and tastes, of papers and magazines flung aboard from passing steamers, of wheeling gulls against the crimson sky, of long games of checkers or dominoes below decks, of ceaseless watch above, of deck scrubbing, brass polishing, and hollystoning.

It was also a record of passing ships; black and white sugar boats beating up from Cuba with broad yellow and black stripes on their funnels, awnings on their bridges, and their officers and men in uniforms of white drill; of tall stacked liners racing to or from port with long trails of smoke astern, of tug and their tows breasting the swell and venturing none too far from a friendly coast; of fishing craft with "high line" skippers plunging into port under full canvas; of lumber carriers scudding under bare poles beneath a ruffled sky; of tramps, bulky and red stained, looting up the coast with the crew's wash flapping in the breeze and the mate's pet monkey clambering into the shrouds, of revenue cutters spick and span and white of paint, of rakish gray destroyers, hulking excursion boats and neat yachts.

As a result, the Cap'n could, by merely glancing at the silhouette of a tall ship on the horizon, tell you to an exactitude her tonnage, her nationality, and possibly even her name and destination. He could pilot the Marion E. in calm or gale with equal composure, and could, I fully believe,

The church is of an ancient and



"Two peasants halted obligingly"

have piloted a brass bound liner as easily under the same circumstances. He knew all there was to know about ships, from a North Sea ketch to a lateen-sailed Egyptian dhow, and what was more, could have directed the destiny of any or all of them. He could talk by the hour of clipper ships and record-breaking voyages; of silk and sisal cargoes and of cargo ships the whole world over.

### Altering an Historic River

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When Abraham Lincoln was a young man in the village of New Salem, he wanted steamboats on the Sangamon River. Opening the Sangamon to navigation was in his platform when he announced himself as a candidate for the Legislature from that district. He was an important figure on the day when one steamboat did find its way up to New Salem. But the railroads came in course of time and the necessity for a better means of shipping by water from New Salem was obviated. Lincoln, on his flat-boat journeys down this stream, must have been hopeful indeed because surely its many twistings and turnings must have been impressed upon him.

That was the thing for which the Sangamon was noted when as a youngster we played about what was known as the lower Sangamon. As we sat on the railroad bridge, we marveled that a stream could be so crooked that a railroad running straight north from Springfield had to cross it three times within 33 miles—once two miles out of Springfield, again 22 miles out and finally at 33. And its crookedness was especially revealed when the spring rains came. The creeks poured into it so fast that the waters could not follow the tortuous channel; it widened out, cut through levees, piled drift against bridges and washed them out and became a lake sometimes two and a half miles wide.

Sometimes the spring rise was not so great; there were no overflows, and soon outside the levees it was the river lands of William Cullen Bryant: the fresh savannas of the Sangamon Here rise in gentle swells and the long grass is mixed with rustling hazels. Scarlet turfs are glowing in the green like flakes of fire.

We saw this stretch of the Sangamon not long ago—saw it since the engineers had taken the twist out of it. We stood on the old railroad bridge, and as far as the eye could see to the east or to the west was a dkh between two high banks of dirt. No more beautiful sweeping bends, no overhanging trees—just a straight canal. Eighty feet wide and 14 feet deep they told us. And they also told us how the outpourings of Salt Creek, at spring-rain time, would hurry on down to the junction with the Illinois. Thirty-three miles in two townships the Sangamon used to wind in and out. Now it goes almost as the crow flies—a channel measuring only 10-2-3 miles in the same two townships.

## CHAILLY-EN-BIERE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Wonderful sunsets glorify the great plains round Barbizon, and as we sauntered out to Chailly—the village in the distance of "L'Angelus"—the sinking sun began to fill the sky and the distant fields with burning color. Two peasants with a splendid team halted obligingly to have their portraits taken as their footway neared the road. The wind caught up the dust from the light soil when they moved on again and flung it out behind them like fine spray.

Chailly village is commonplace and uninteresting, but for its church and a farmstead on the outskirts. This latter is so vast, so old and so well-built that it rouses speculations on its past. It may once have been a chateau, or a convent grange, but probably it was never more prosperous or better kept than it is now. Two men were busy digging with knives at little weeds between the paving-stones of the yard, and the farmer's daughter showed us proudly the dozen of heavy horses in their stalls. Machine farming seems to be little favored here, though it is hard to imagine a country better suited to it, and the farms have far outgrown the limits of the family company.

The church is of an ancient and

boards are supplied with text. To all who wish to help by this method we shall be glad to send suggestions as to appropriate quotations and mottoes, or cards on which are printed such quotations.

Every one who wishes to cooperate in this way may communicate with the executive secretary of Committee for International Reduction of Armament, Room 65, 67 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

(Signed) Rose D. Fossum, Chairman, Boston, July 14, 1921.

Art at Sea  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Have been much interested in the article in The Christian Science Monitor, entitled "Art at Sea." The idea seems to me practical, both from the side of the traveling public and the artist. I should be very glad, as an artist, to cooperate in any scheme toward the launching of these traveling shows, and would like my name and that of my sister to be sent in as contributors to any exhibitions, should they be started. We are both exhibitors at the Salon, etc., and have had shows of our own in Paris and London.

(Signed) JESSIE ATTCHISON-WALKER, W. WALKER, Nice, France, July 1, 1921.

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

By SIR HENRY LUCY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England.—The Postmaster-General has, under outside pressure, dropped the item of increase on printed matter for abroad, but stands by the rest of the scheme: Britons have now three-halfpenny postcards, increase on foreign-letter postage, and, for the country at large, loss of the privilege of postal delivery on Sunday morning and clearance of the outgoing mail in the evening.

The Marquess of Lansdowne has resolved to dispose of the large and important collection of letters and documents known as "The Shelburne Papers." It was gathered by his ancestor, the first Marquess, whose political career began in 1761 and who, during a period of 20 years, held many of the highest offices of state. The volumes will be brought under the hammer on July 11, being first offered in one lot, to be sold separately if the reserve price be not realized. The manuscripts chiefly relate to America, but other historic events crop up. Under date December, 1782, Admiral Sir John Jervis, afterward Earl St. Vincent, writes to the Marquess, at the time bearing the title Earl of Shelburne: "A glorious blow might be struck upon Gibraltar, and if you will give me four sixty-four gun ships... the Foudroyant and a few frigates, I will answer for the success of it... Gibraltar may be lost before the Fleet, impeded by a number of Transports, can get thither. I therefore return to my original opinion of a small squadron."

Another property to be disposed of at the same time consists of a large number of letters from Napoleon the First. They are written in peremptory mood, complaining of the conduct of certain of his generals. Napoleon's manner in dealing with his vassal kings is illustrated in a letter from Paris on January 17, 1811: "Inform the King of Spain that having appointed General Belliard Governor of Madrid, and this General not having ceased rendering good services, I don't intend that he be deposed; above all, that it should not be given to officers who are not in the service of France. If it be true that the King has deposed him, he must be reinstated at once. This is my formal order, that in general I intend that no French troops be placed under the order of officers in the service of Spain."

The following verse of four lines, written on half a sheet of notepaper, a greeting from Robert Browning to Sir Squire Bancroft, is specially interesting at the present time: Bancroft, the message-bearing wire Which flashes this "All Hall" today, Move slower than my heart's desire That, half when pen writes, tongue might say.

"Autobiography?" exclaims Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, in the first of his charming "Letters to Isabel." "Catch me! Horrible word; horrible thing. To stand aloof from oneself—mere impossible acrobatics!" Exactly. Few would venture to contradict a distinguished Lord of Appeal. Lord Shaw, holding the horrible thing, using an article daughter as a medium, has nevertheless contrived to present a full and vivid narrative of a strenuous life, in the course of which he came across some famous men, of whom he draws pen-and-ink sketches. Prominent among them were Gladstone, Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Rosebery, Carnegie, Harcourt, Lord Morley and George Wyndham.

Entering the House of Commons in 1892, his qualities were speedily recognized by promotion to the post of Solicitor-General for Scotland. On return of the Liberals to power, he was made Lord Advocate, finally rising to the rank of Lord of Appeal. Of his work outside Parliament, the bar and the bench, the one by which he will be best remembered is perhaps his agency in establishing the system of free education in the universities of Scotland, an achievement specially dear to the Scottish heart. This he accomplished by tactful persuasion of Mr. Carnegie, who provided the necessary funds.

In addition to the gift of eloquence, Lord Shaw is an admirable writer, a combination of excellence rarely blended. His pages brim over with humor and occasional epigram. Talking about education, he writes: "My text always has been that to clerical education is to sterilize it." Here we have in a dozen words a definition of one side of a controversy over which, since the day of W. E. Forster,

Parliament has wrangled through successive sessions. A delightful book, in form something quite new in literature.

## THE COMPANY OFF THE STAGE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

First of all you must know that these I write of are a real company with stage names "familiar in our mouths as household words" and that they have been and are playing familiar plays in towns you have all heard of many a time. They—that is the company, through their director—sent us an invitation. "The... Company of Players request the pleasure of Mr... 's presence at a dance to be given in the Assembly Hall at midnight," etc., etc.

Of course we must go! One does not so often get the opportunity to meet, face to face, in their habits as they live, the people who for nights past—aye, and for days too—you have been watching eagerly upon the stage. So we went, and met them, and talked with them—especially with the elder ones, if there were any elder ones—up in the gallery, or in the corners of the ball room, or from armchair to armchair, on the stage; while the younger ones coupled off and danced the morning hours away.

We say the younger ones, but in fact they were all younger ones. That was the most striking fact about them—their youth, and after youth, their unpretentiousness and gaiety. No stage artificialities here, nor any stage artifice at all about these players when once they are off the stage. Not a bit of it! With the wigs, the grease paint and the buckram they have doffed also histrionic pose; and are become the simplest beings imaginable, natural and joyous yet ready to talk seriously about the work—perhaps, even, to the exclusion of other topics—though always from the actor's point of view, and never from that of the mere student of plays. Shakespeare and Sheridan, for them, were written to be, not theorized about; and they are concerned much less with the subtleties of an author's intention than with the problems how best to "get him over." For to "get him over" is all their task.

And what good friends they are in the process of it—this and of brother and sister, one in service to a great art. A good reason is that there are no great stars in a cast where all are competent, and each, while fitting into the picture, shines also in his, or her, individual sphere. Yes, they understood one another, these players. Next morning in the street—not too much betimes because they were quite late to bed—you get further evidence of kinship. In pairs—not always of both kinds—they come strolling along the High Street of the little town, the first couple we meet being a man and a girl, arm-in-arm. She has a roughish eye and mischief in her merry glance—the mischief of youth and high spirits, that will keep her for a year or two, just a little bit of baggage, one would say.

She is a most competent and versatile young actress, quite delightful as Maria or as Celia—aye, and in heavier work too. Miss Ellen Terry herself, it is said, has an eye upon the professional future of this young girl, and in such matters Miss Terry never makes a mistake. Perhaps, indeed, that is why the pair of laughing eyes are here.

The boy beside them—slender, swarthy, and keen, walks bareheaded, with easy swing. He plays some five or six heavy parts a week, ranging from tragedy and young lovers to character and comedy, high and low. This is evidently a most thoughtful, painstaking young actor, but unspoiled and revealing in his expression a temper good-humored withal.

At that moment a donkey, harnessed to a small cart, draws up by the curbstones. The comedian cuts short our talk. "Excuse me, but I really must notice what a donkey does when he has just said, 'Scratch my head, Peaseblossom!'" Evidently this actor has played Bottom before now!

In the afternoon these players—nearly all unrecognized—are about, by road and river, for a river runs through this town. Some are noticed and some are not. The features of the comedian, one would suppose, are patent to all the world, but few of the idle spectators on the bank know that the dark-eyed girl, in the white frock and wide-brimmed sunbonnet, languidly polling her punt up stream, is one of the cleverest young actresses on the London stage today—almost unequalled in light, romantic parts; nor have very many people any suspicion that the fair, graceful lady, with her tiny daughter beside her, walking slowly down toward the vicarage—though so utterly unlike a conventional tragedy queen is, in fact, the one who only a few hours before was thrilling them in one of the great plays. This actress, in common with the observer of the donkey, is one who knows her stage art through and through, and is consequently fascinating to listen to when, over the winter fire, she comments so shrewdly, yet always with appreciation and good nature, upon personalities and performances of today.

At the stage door of the theater, almost by the river's edge, an actor in the costume of the eighteenth century is standing, to be fired at by two admiring girls armed with cameras; and afterward he will write his name in their books which, when the pictures are pasted into them, will rank for many years among their cherished possessions. That is part of the unpaid work of work he really unpaid—done so graciously by members of a most kindly and hard-working, though not always too well remunerated profession. We could easily tell more such tales of them, but some that would bear telling are better left out for the present lest we say so much as shall perhaps identify a player, and so name the company with him. And that would never do.

## FIELDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Oh, the gray fields, the hay fields, And the blue sky arching over. When the west wind dips to kiss the lips Of the laughing, lazy clover; The rhythmic swish of the swinging scythe, The swaying of brown reapers lithe, A song from the throat of a bluebird blithe, And the trilling plaint of a plover.

Oh, the sweet fields, the wheat fields, And a gold sky bending over. When the south wind sleeps and the wild hawk sweeps And the chickens seek the cover; And the wide field ways in the noonday heat, The workers sprawl on the sheaves of wheat, The chirp of the crickets sound as sweet As the liquid notes of the plover.

Oh, the lorn fields, the corn fields, And the gray sky drooping over. When the north wind blows from the land of snows— A blustering Boreas rover; In scattered shocks the sere stalks lie, Flailed by the wind that hurtles by; A whirr of wings, a crane's clear cry, And the echoing pipe of a plover.

### A \$10,000-Dollar Flower

Ten thousand dollars is an extraordinary price for a single plant; yet it was paid by English horticulturists for an orchid raised in America, the *Cattleya gigas alba*. This *Cattleya* was flowered in 1910, and exhibited at an orchid show in the United States, where it was awarded a gold medal. The plant was found in 1909 in a lot of other specimens of *Cattleya gigas*. It was only by chance that the plant was not sold for a dollar or two. The only reason was that after most of its companions had been disposed of this one, with some others that were not in very good condition, was set aside. Finally all the specimens were potted.

To the great surprise of the horticulturists when, next spring, the plant came up it was with pure white flowers. The plant was sold in London for perhaps the highest figure that an orchid ever brought.

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## FURTHER RAILROAD RELIEF PROPOSED

War Finance Corporation Considering Plan Under Which Additional Advances Can Be Made to Increase Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Details of an agreement whereby the railroad may receive money through the government which will enable them to pay pressing claims, purchase needed equipment and restore the efficiency which is felt to be necessary to economic and industrial prosperity, on the one hand, and whereby the government may be relieved of some of the heaviest claims made against it by the railroads, on the other, have been received by the concentrated attention of government officials and railroad executives, and it is believed that a settlement on a compromise basis is near at hand.

Dealing with one phase of the subject, Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, said yesterday: "That during the war, the corporation, under Section 9 of the War Finance Corporation Act, had authority to make advances to the railroads under federal control for the purpose of making additions, betterments, or read extensions to such railroads; that this authority has now expired; and that it would be a question of policy for the Congress and the Administration to determine whether or not, from the point of the national welfare, it should be revived."

Precedent Is Cited  
The War Finance Corporation made advances to the railroads during the administration of Director-General McAdoo, and later under the administration of Director-General Hays. The total amount advanced was \$200,000,000, all of which, with the exception of about \$45,000,000, has been repaid."

The War Finance Corporation, Mr. Meyer stated, has not sought any extension or prolongation of its powers, but, if the Congress desires it to resume activity in connection with railroads and to broaden its powers for agricultural financing, it will respond to the best of its ability.

In regard to the authorized special financing to aid the cotton-growing section of the country, Mr. Meyer said: "The War Finance Corporation has agreed to make advances, as already announced, which will finance 100,000 bales of long-staple cotton in the Mississippi delta district. It also has made advances on 45,000 bales, and these advances, through renewals, are expected to finance the export of about 200,000 bales. Business under consideration involves the financing of about 10,000 bales in one transaction, 200,000 bales in another, and 200,000 bales in still another. All these loans mature within the coming cotton year."

Cotton Industry Aided  
"If it becomes clear that adequate financing will be forthcoming through the War Finance Corporation, through federal reserve banks in the cotton districts, and, in case of need, by providing a fund from banking districts outside of the south, it should, in my opinion, result in such increased confidence as to stimulate more normal takings by retail and wholesale merchants, as well as by mills. I firmly believe that the cotton industry and the country banks that do their financing. The cotton business throughout the world has been showing a satisfactory, gradual, but sound improvement, during the past few weeks. Foreign and domestic takings are both increasing gradually."

## CLEARING HOUSE TO FOSTER EFFICIENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A clearing house for limitation of armament, through which it is hoped to coordinate the work of state and national organizations working to that end, has been established here under the chairmanship of Miss Christina Merriam. The clearing house, which was organized simultaneously with President Harding's announcement of steps taken toward the calling of an international conference on disarmament, includes a large number of disarmament and peace societies but has no policy and no platform. It announces that it will exist solely to distribute information among organizations working in the interest of some degree of disarmament; will give advice and assistance in issuing literature, securing of speakers, furthering educational work and avoiding duplication of effort.

## TAX EVASIONS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—United States Congressman Isaac Siegel has written to United States Attorney William Hayward, here outlining the federal government's charge that at least \$150,000,000 annually is lost in luxury taxes from New York State alone, and requesting immediate steps to arrest and convict those responsible for this avoidance of the tax.

"It is high time," says Mr. Siegel, "that some of these people be put

In jail as an example; this is the only way. I intend to bring the matter up before Congress when the tariff is being discussed." Figures show that in New York County the luxury tax is bringing in about \$10,500,000 a month, with a conservative estimate placing the proper figure at \$15,000,000. Congressman Siegel added: "We are now preparing to go after some of the big makers and will land them in jail before we are through. The field agents at private meetings received their instructions to this effect."

"The soda water tax is a joke. In only a small percentage of places are books kept, and there is no checking possible. The proprietor collects the tax and then gives the government what he pleases."

"The government is ascertaining the amount sold by the wholesaler and to whom, and in that way can estimate the proper taxes. In the moving picture theaters the same withholding has been suspected, but until now no effort at conviction has been made."

## MEXICO EXHIBITS HER RESOURCES

Well-Arranged Collection of Products Is Shown at Los Angeles—Appeal Is Made to Investors and to Colonists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—The first of a series of comprehensive colonization exhibits has been opened here by the Mexican Government. Occupying an entire floor in the Realty Board Building, it is attracting more than ordinary attention, as the amazing productive resources of the southern republic have been well indicated. The Oregon regime has established the exhibit here in recognition of the fact that Los Angeles is destined to be one of the chief business centers through which the Mexican people will deal with the United States. The purpose of the exhibit is to appeal to the prospective investor, as well as to the man looking for some place in which to go into business.

Mexico's many undeveloped resources have been carefully listed, and Samuel G. Vasquez, who is in charge, gladly supplies information that may be desired. He was formerly connected with the Department of Agriculture in Mexico. Before coming to Los Angeles he spent a year and a half traveling through every state and territory of his native land, collecting data concerning commercial opportunities.

Reconstruction Making Progress  
"Speak of a Mexican to the average person in the United States," says Mr. Vasquez, "and he immediately thinks of the slim-type, villager while the Mexican pictures all United States as dollar-chasing men. Naturally both misconceptions have tended toward feelings of distrust."

"Once more getting on its feet, Mexico is working hard to regain something that has been lost during the last 10 years of turmoil. Reconstruction is in progress, while political hatreds are gradually being effaced. There is a notable influx of foreign investors, who are joining hands with the Mexican people to help develop their country. I do not believe any country can offer better inducements to capital than Mexico today. We have water power, fuel, raw materials, labor and markets to offer on a reasonable basis."

Every inch of the 900,000 square feet of space occupied by the Mexican exhibit here is crowded with fibers, grain, timber, ores, etc., to back up the claims of Mr. Vasquez. There are 150 samples of different woods, of which the Mexican Republic has millions of uncultivated acres. Almost every food production that grows anywhere in the world can be raised in Mexico, since its three great plateaus duplicate every known agricultural and horticultural climate. The mineral wealth is practically unlimited.

Lectures and Pictures  
Mr. Vasquez lectures to hundreds of people every day and shows them motion pictures of Mexico. He declares that the day of hacienda-rule in Mexico is past. The government has taken over many of the big estates and is selling subdivisions at reasonable prices to people who will actually work them. It has agents in every locality to teach practical farming, since it is more interested in food production than in mineral development. Modern improvements are offered to the people at cost price and on their own terms.

A step to promote better understanding between Mexico and the United States is an interchange of students. The American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City expects to send 150 young men from the southern Republic to 50 different American colleges next fall. At the same time, a group of Americans will enter various Mexican schools.

BUILDERS OPPOSE WAGE CUT  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Organized labor in the building trades in San Diego has begun its fight against the reduced wage scale which is in effect in other parts of California and which contractors here have just put into operation. Bricklayers and plasterers on most of the construction jobs now under way here recently walked out, as did also many of the carpenters and some of the laborers. The plasterers and bricklayers, who were receiving a wage of \$12 a day, were cut to \$10 by the new schedule, and the carpenters' former pay of \$8 was cut to \$7, corresponding reductions being made in the pay of other skilled workmen and laborers.

## POWER COMMISSION IS HANDICAPPED

Volume of Detail Found to Be Much Greater Than Can Be Attended to With Limited Personnel Provided by Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The insistent cry for "more money to carry on our work" from bureau chiefs and governmental department heads in Washington, is echoed by the Federal Power Commission in the report of its first year's accomplishments, recently published. The circumstances surrounding the Power Commission's alleged desperate financial straits are somewhat unique, however. Technically, it had the sum of \$100,000 to carry on its work for the year just ended; actually, it had nothing of the kind. Out of the comparatively generous appropriation made by Congress, \$70,000 had to be turned back into the Treasury because, after granting the money, Congress failed to grant the necessary legislative authority to use it.

The Federal Power Commission, which has been in existence for just one year, consists of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Interior. It has jurisdiction over 85 per cent of the water power resources of the nation, and is the connecting link between the public and corporations wishing to serve it by utilization of these resources. It considers that, like the Director of the Budget, it has "been given a toothpick to tunnel the Alps." In the opinion of its officials, the Water Power Act is workable, but must be amended to provide adequate means for its expeditious administration. "As long as it is unable, on account of legislative restrictions, to use more than a fraction of its small appropriation, it cannot hope to perform to its own satisfaction the duties upon it, or to meet public expectations," it is pointed out in the report.

Personnel Is Limited  
In creating the commission, Congress provided for no executive personnel other than the secretary and engineer officer, so that in order to function at all, it has had to borrow from the Agriculture, War and Interior departments, which previously divided among themselves the functions of water-power development, personnel for its Washington office.

For its field work it has depended upon agents engaged primarily in the work of these same departments, and has, in the opinion of its officials, been seriously hampered thereby. The important work of investigating and appraising the projects for which permits from the commission are desired, is thus made a side line by the field officers, it is charged.

The administrative duties of the commission, such as receiving and advertising applications, issuing permits and licenses, conducting investigations, collecting annual charges, etc., have, despite the handicap of a totally inadequate force, been accomplished with a minimum of delay, but the functions which are more regulatory or supervisory in their nature have had to go by the board, in most cases, owing to lack of machinery. The commission has been unable to make any of the valuations required by the act or to do anything along the lines of appropriation of excessive profits by licensees, regulation of rates, services and securities, or submission of reports, all of which are important if the water power of the country is to be utilized for the best interests of its people.

Vital Feature Neglected  
The condition which may cause the most trouble in the future is the inability to undertake property valuations, which would be needed as a basis of negotiations in the event of the government becoming the purchaser of the properties upon expiration of licenses, it was pointed out by O. C. Merrill, executive secretary of the commission, in discussing the present situation. When the licenses begin to expire, the government will be likely to find itself in the embarrassing position of being unable to determine the rate of just return, owing to no data having been collected at the time of giving the permit for development, he said. The system of accounting which would base property values on cost is conceded to be one of the most important features of the act, since it protects the investor by giving security for capital used and the public by basing charges for public utilities only upon the amount actually required to place the properties in operation. But to carry out this provision would require a system of accounting far beyond the scope of the present personnel. The fact that the commission is issuing licenses for projects involving hundreds of thousands of horsepower and tens of millions of dollars, is held to be sufficient reason for hastening legislation removing the present obstructions to efficiency.

The development of water power in the southwestern and western states, especially California, is doing much to relieve the present oil shortage, said Mr. Merrill. In the Atlantic states, where development is taking place on a smaller scale, water power is expected to be an increasing factor in easing up the coal situation. The question of development of Niagara Falls power, which was formerly debated on the ground that it should not be used for development of local industry, has been settled by the resumption of operations by the Niagara Falls Power Company.

Many Permits Sought  
According to the report recently issued, the commission, up to July 1, handled 239 applications aggregating 14,675,000 horsepower and affecting 33 states, the District of Columbia and

Alaska. Although only 40 per cent of the applications have been accompanied by sufficient information to warrant more than preliminary action, 75 per cent of them have been submitted to the field for examination, hearing, and report by agents of the several departments. The shortage of the necessary field force is shown by the fact that in the Pacific district, where the majority of water development projects are located, there are only two field men to do the investigating, while it has been impossible to send anyone at all to Alaska, from which a large number of applications have been received.

The opposition shown to the work of the commission upon its inauguration has largely subsided, says Mr. Merrill. It has developed that it has not interfered with the financing of legitimate undertakings, that it has aided instead of hindering inland navigation, and that it has given promise of becoming an important element in industry by opening the way to an expansion in water power development far beyond anything the past has known.

## STATE IS ACTIVE IN HIGHWAY WORK

Extensive Program of Construction and Mending Is Being Carried Out in South Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—South Dakota is at the forefront of the western states in the construction of highways. This year the State is expending several million dollars in the work of improving highways. The work is being done under the direction of the state highway commission, at the head of which is Gov. W. H. McMaster. South Dakota is not yet ready for hard-surfaced roads. At present the construction consists of many miles of gravelled highways, great, broad arteries which will connect the principal cities of the western section of the State with the great cities of the east. Thus the smaller towns will be linked up and long truck hauls, which will enable the producer to materially increase his own welfare by offering a cheap commodity to railroad freights, will be more practicable.

Later, perhaps, hard-surfaced roads will replace the gravelled ones, and it is safe to say that the construction of those roads, which are now in the making, is being carried on with the idea that eventually they may be hard surfaced. This question, however, will develop the more rapidly when once the State is operating at capacity its own state-owned \$3,000,000 cement plant. Hardly a week has gone by for the last few months but that new bids have been opened and new contracts awarded for additional miles of highways. Generally speaking, in the past year approximately 320 miles of highway have been constructed at an estimated cost of \$2,377,617. This brings the average mile cost considerably higher than it will show upon a board survey, on which basis the average mile of highway will cost slightly over \$2000.

In some sections of the State, however, the problem of the road builders are confined almost entirely to matters of fills and drainage. And these problems are being met and solved with the precision that seems to mark all the activities of the state highway commission. Low places in well-traveled roads, which have been under water for the past two or three years, are being filled in and the roads made passable throughout their entire length. In many cases, the opposition of certain classes to the surrender of their land for drainage purposes, it has been necessary for the commission's engineers to lay out entirely new roadways. This opposition on the part of some farmers has caused the commission much trouble already. The farmer who blocked the original right of way by his stubbornness will see his folly when the new road, in some cases removed long distances from the old route, is completed and affords his more fortunate neighbors quicker and easier means of transit.

## INDUSTRY NEEDS ELECTRIC LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—C. N. Reynolds, managing director of the California Bureau of Economics, states that in his opinion the railroads must be electrified, as it is an economic waste to transport oil for railroads over long distances at great expense when power can be sent forward by wire. To do this and to buy cheap fuel for industries, every support must be given to the development of electric power, not in the interest of any one city or state but in the interest of the entire west.

The Colorado River should not be developed to provide power for any particular section or municipality or even for the state of California alone; but its power must be made available, according to Mr. Reynolds, throughout the west as far north as Idaho and as far east as Denver, because present freight rates cannot be reduced simply by the electrification of railroad lines in California. This electrification ought to extend across the continent and the production and transportation of raw material in the entire intermountain section must be cheapened.

RETAIL MERCHANTS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Plans and ideas for building business are to be discussed at a five-day meeting of the National Congress of Retail Merchants to be held here beginning on August 1. Retail merchants from more than 20 states are expected to attend.

## RAILWAY CLAIMS ARE CALLED FALSE

Legislative Service Head Says the Claims Are Fraudulent and Proposes New Plan for the Funding of Government Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Into the discussion as to how the government will pay the \$500,000,000 said to be due the railroads, Basil M. Manly, director of the People's Legislative Service, has thrown the charge that these claims are without warrant in law, that they are based upon extravagant estimates and suppositions, and that in large part they are false and fraudulent. He has filed his charges with the Interstate Commerce Commission and requested that in his behalf, Frank P. Walsh be permitted to cross-examine witnesses who appear before the commission in behalf of the carriers' claims. Mr. Walsh was attorney for the railway employees at the Railway Board's hearing on wages.

Meanwhile a new plan for paying the claims is being discussed. This would provide for a securities corporation somewhat like the War Finance Corporation, to issue debentures for sale in the market, thus providing the government cash to pay the claims without a congressional appropriation.

New Funding Plan  
The securities turned over by the government to this corporation would be railway and other collateral, held as security for advances made to the lines by the Federal Railroad Administration and the Federal Treasury, and the bonds which it is proposed the lines should give the government as security for expenditures for additional improvements under federal control. The new corporation would issue new securities with these as collateral, the government owning the majority stock in the organization.

Mr. Manly asks for the opportunity to show that the roads' claims are contrary to the facts sworn by them before the commission during "the period in which the inefficiency of labor and the deficiency of maintenance, upon which such claims are based, is alleged to have taken place." The claims, he adds, constitute "a deliberate program of the roads to offset their obligations to the government by creating fictitious claims, which may be prosecuted indefinitely or until time and insistence have given them an appearance of reality."

Examination Sought  
"As a taxpayer," says Mr. Manly to the commission, "upon whom a part of the burden of these claims upon the Treasury of the United States will be imposed, if they should be granted, and as the director of the People's Legislative Service, a non-partisan, non-political organization of public-spirited citizens, I desire herewith to petition your honorable commission, that before any affirmative action is taken upon any or all of these claims, I be permitted either directly or through counsel:

"1. To examine the claims and all evidence presented to the commission by the railroads or by their attorneys in support thereof.  
"2. To cross-examine witnesses appearing on behalf of the railroads.  
"3. To present to the commission testimony and documentary evidence in rebuttal of any claims submitted upon the aforementioned grounds of labor inefficiency, or deficient maintenance.  
"The taxpayers of the United States are already overburdened as a result of the extravagant provisions which have been made by law for safeguarding the property of the railroad owners and guaranteeing their income at the highest rate ever paid during the history of the transportation industry. The taxpayers, because of their lack of organization, are unable to resist effectively the demands of the highly organized and thoroughly consolidated corporations."

## TEST CASE BROUGHT ON LIQUOR SHIPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To test the constitutionality of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's recent order to all collectors, directing them to refuse transportation and exportation entries to all intoxicating liquor not covered by prohibition permits, whether or

not the shipment originates in a foreign country and is designated for another foreign country, the Anchor Line, Henderson Brothers, Ltd., a British company, has brought a suit in equity against George W. Aldridge, collector of customs here.

The company would restrain the collector from interfering with shipment of intoxicating liquor from Glasgow, Scotland, bound for the West Indies and the foreign ports. It is asserted that the prohibition amendment cannot apply to liquor originating in a foreign port, when not landed in this country, but transhipped here to another foreign port. The complaint says that the amendment applies only to intoxicating liquor to be used for beverage purposes in the United States; that Congress has no power to regulate transshipment of intoxicating liquor which is not landed here; and that the order violates certain treaties between Great Britain and the United States.

STATE LAW GIVES WOMEN EQUALITY

Wisconsin Legislature Rules Women Shall Have All Men's Privileges Under the Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The State of Wisconsin became the only section of the United States where the women are fully on a legal par with men, when Gov. J. J. Blaine signed the Women's Rights Bill passed by the Senate and Assembly placing the State in the forefront in consideration of women's equality. Women from all parts of the State were present.

A copy of the new law, with the black quill pen used by the Governor, was sent to the headquarters of the National Woman's Party at Washington, to become historic additions to the party's archives. The measure reads:

"Women shall have the same rights and privileges under the law as men in the exercise of suffrage, freedom of contract, choice of residence, for voting purposes, jury service, holding office, holding and conveying property, care and custody of children, and in all other respects."

"The various courts, executive and administrative officers shall construe the statutes where the masculine gender is used to include the feminine gender unless such construction will deny to females the special privileges which they now enjoy. For the general welfare the courts, executive and administrative officers shall make all necessary rules and provisions to carry out the intent and purposes of the statute. Any woman drawn to serve as a juror, upon her request to the presiding judge or magistrate, before the commencement of the trial, or hearing, shall be excused from the panel or venire."

## GERMANY CHERISHES HER TRADE SECRETS

Example in Ban on Exportation of Books Concerning Discoveries for Using Wood Pulp and Other Substances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That Germany is carrying on war tactics in days of peace by prohibiting exportation of certain scientific books relating to wood pulp and similar substances, is charged by the American Chemical Society which considers this action to indicate that Germany plans to keep for herself so far as possible the knowledge of the manipulation of various kinds of fiber which she acquired in her efforts to find a substitute for cotton during the world war.

Germany's intention to try to monopolize this field is indicated, according to Dr. Harold Hibbert, chairman of the cellulose section of the society, by the extensive financial support which is at present being given to the study of cellulose in the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute and in various German universities and forestry and textile schools. The Germans have in the last few months also started a new magazine devoted to paper. As to the ban on exportation of books dealing with the cellulose industry, Dr. Hibbert reports that it is now impossible to buy such textbooks from German publishers without signing a statement agreeing not to transport the book outside of Germany. A copy of the form of agreement employed in his possession. The firm making the sale is obliged to guarantee the trustworthiness of the purchaser.

"It is a remarkable instance of the psychology of the German mind," said Dr. Hibbert, "that on one hand Germany is begging admission to the world family, and on the other displaying the narrowest of spirits in what must be regarded as nothing less than an intensely selfish desire to restrict scientific information to her own borders. Meantime it may be hoped that no time will be lost in establishing an American scientific and technical literature, not only on the subject of cellulose chemistry, but on all of those subjects on which the future prosperity and safety of the nation alike depend. It is not only in the coal tar industry that our interests lie, since the greater part of America's wonderful resources are concerned with other branches not identical with but closely related to this particular field. It remains for us to study with renewed diligence how the economic resources of the country can best be conserved and utilized. It is only through the sympathetic cooperation of the great American public and of the research chemist, that such problems as 'the replacement of our fast diminishing supply of liquid fuel and the future of the cellulose industry can be satisfactorily solved.'"

MUNICIPAL FUNDS GREATLY DEPLETED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The comptroller of city finances has announced that the city funds here are so depleted that \$3,000,000 must be borrowed in order to meet the pay roll and other expenses until December. The city's present financial condition is due principally to the increased demands on the revenue and to the deficit of more than \$1,000,000 with which the city began the fiscal year in April.

NEW LINE FROM COAL FIELDS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The coal fields of southeastern Kentucky and Virginia are to have another outlet to the Atlantic seaboard by means of an extension of the Interstate Railroad, a branch of the Southern Railway, to join the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad. It is expected the road will be completed within a year.

ATLANTA CURB MARKET OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia—The curb market, for which the city women of this city have been waging such strenuous fight in the last few months, has been opened. The efforts of the women were strongly praised by Governor-Elect Hardwick in a letter written to Mrs. Norman Sharp, chairman of the market committee.

## A July Sale of Silken Undergarments

McCreery's is a devoted friend to vacationists. Each year, just as they are purchasing their outfits, McCreery's launches a sale of the one thing they need the most—Silken Underthings.

### Night Gowns

Perfectly exquisite affairs of Radium Silk in lovely shades of Peach, Orchid, Light Blue, Flesh or White with trimming of Real Filet and Valenciennes Laces. 6.95 and 7.95

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns in tailored effects or beautifully lace trimmed. Flesh color. 3.95 and 4.95

### Chemises

Step-in Chemises in Radium Silk to match gowns above. 3.95 and 4.50

Step-in Chemises of Crepe de Chine, lavishly lace trimmed. Flesh color. 2.95

Envelope Chemises of Crepe de Chine, tailored and lace trimmed. Flesh color. 1.95 and 2.95

(Third Floor)

# James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street



## PLAN FOR MEDICAL CONTROL SHOWN

Disclosures Reveal Program of American Medical Association for Publicity Work at the Expense of American Taxpayers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Activities of the American Medical Association to coordinate voluntary public health activity and to secure aid from the federal and state governments are pointed out by H. B. Anderson, secretary-treasurer of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau.

According to the report of the council on health and public instruction of the association recently, "one of the fundamental objects of the council for eight years has been the federation and amalgamation of the existing voluntary public health organizations, with a view to securing better coordination in this field." The council also states that a national health council has been organized with permanent headquarters in Washington, and a temporary business office in New York City.

Whatever motive may be in seeking such coordination, Mr. Anderson says, the action is in line with the recommendation of Dr. W. A. Evans, as reported in the Journal of the association in September, 1911, as follows:

"As I see it, the wise thing for the medical profession to do is to get right into and man every great health movement; man health departments, tuberculosis, child and infant welfare societies, housing societies, etc. The future of the profession depends on keeping matters so that when the public mind thinks of these things it automatically thinks of physicians, and not of sociologists or sanitary engineers. The profession cannot afford to have these places occupied by others than medical men."

Mr. Anderson also points out that at the recent annual meeting of the association Dr. Dwight H. Murray, speaker of the house of delegates, referred to the proposed establishment of a lay or public health journal thus:

"The Public Health Service is already doing part of this work; why not propose to it that this association take up a part of the editorial work by the appointment of capable medical men and specialists in different districts who may be called consulting editors? The press work should be done by the Public Health Service, and copies franked to all members of the law-abiding bodies of every state and to members of Congress, so that they shall be well informed of the needs of the lay public of the aims of the medical profession."

This Mr. Anderson styles as seeking "subtle publicity at the taxpayers' expense." The recommendation by Dr. Murray that a committee be appointed to establish means of communication between the medical profession and the general public in conjunction with the Public Health Service and the press was favorably acted upon.

## PLANE BOMBS SINK GERMAN WARSHIP

After All-Day Attack by Fleet of Seaplanes, Ship Is Sunk by 600-Pound Bomb Alongside

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia.—The former German cruiser Frankfurt is at the bottom of the Atlantic today with the six other former enemy craft in the recent bombing and target practice off the Virginia Capes as the result of a successful attack by army and navy fliers on Monday, which continued all day before the cruiser was sent down. Surviving 11 direct hits, six with small bombs of 350 to 500 pounds, scored during the first phase of the attack, and five with heavier bombs up to 600 pounds, the cruiser received its death blow from a 600-pounder hurled from one of a squadron of six army Martin planes which proceeded to the attack from Langley Field, Virginia, late in the day.

Although failing to hit the target, the bomb, as observed from one of the naval vessels at the scene, exploded with such terrific force on striking the water, a few feet from the starboard bow, that the Frankfurt was literally lifted up several feet. As the vessel began to settle gradually by the head, the end was hastened by two more 600-pound bombs placed close to the port bow by another army plane. The cruiser disappeared 35 minutes after the fatal blow.

### Planes Came 85 Miles

A total of 75 bombs were launched at the Frankfurt by naval and army aircraft, which came 85 miles from Hampton Roads and Langley Field. The navy planes were the first to attack, beginning at 9:13 a. m. and one direct hit was scored by the first division of P-5-L seaplanes to go into action.

This projectile hit aft of the three funnels on the cruiser and damaged the upper works in the immediate vicinity. An army Martin bomber made a direct hit at 11:55 a. m. with a 200-pound bomb, which exploded on the starboard side, between the second and third funnels, tearing a hole in the deck and several shell plates off the hull at the upper deck line.

When the official observers went aboard at the conclusion of the first phase of the operations, with the small bombs, they found that besides the two bombs which were seen to explode on board, four others had struck the craft, but failed to explode. The second phase of the attack, carried out by navy and army Martin

## COLORADO RIVER CONTROL PROJECT

Vast Engineering Scheme to Harness Power and Water Would Rival in Its Magnitude the Digging of Panama Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—One of the most tremendous projects in the history of engineering is under contemplation at the present time in the power, water, and storm control of the Colorado River.

Arnold Kruckman, secretary-treasurer of the League of the Southwest, discussing the subject, stated that "the construction of the complete series of gigantic works along the course of the river will far surpass in magnitude the digging of the Panama Canal." The latter reference was made to Boulder Canyon where drillers have been at work to ascertain the depth necessary to go to reach bed rock. The report on this drilling states that the deepest drillers have had to go 130 feet, which is considered by engineers a remarkably good foundation.

A very comprehensive statement on the "Colorado River Project" was made by J. B. Lippincott, reclamation engineer of Los Angeles, and formerly of the United States Geological Survey, Colorado Like Nile.

He said, "The Colorado River drains an area of 240,000 square miles above where it crosses the international boundary into Mexico and about 85 per cent of the total water crop enters the channel of the stream above the Grand Cañon near the point where it crosses the line from Utah into Arizona. The annual discharge of this river amounts to 17,000,000 acre-feet, or enough water to cover 17,000,000 acres one foot deep each year. The amount of water required for the irrigation of an acre of land varies from 3 to 4 feet in depth annually, so that the regulated flow of this stream is sufficient for the irrigation of some 5,000,000 acres of land. This is the total area irrigable in the drainage basin."

## NORWAY TO BACK AMUNDSEN TRIP

Explorer Notified of Home Parliament's Appropriation for His Arctic Expedition

SEATTLE, Washington.—Capt. Roald Amundsen has received private notification from Christiania, Norway, that the Norwegian Parliament has voted him an additional 500,000 kroner with which to continue his arctic expedition, delayed last year, when his schooner, the Maud, lost a propeller in the ice off Cape Serdze, Siberia.

NOME, Alaska.—The coast guard cutter Bear, which rescued Roald Amundsen's exploration ship Maud from a precarious position in the ice near Cape Serdze, Siberia, arrived here on Sunday with the news that the Maud had been towed to within 100 miles south of St. Lawrence Island, in Bering Sea, and is proceeding under sail toward Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

## HONOR MILITARY SCHOOLS NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Thirty-four educational institutions in the United States were named by the War Department yesterday as the "distinguished colleges and honor military schools, respectively, for the year 1921." The recognition gives each college and university the right to one appointment virtually without examination to the regular army each year, while each of the honor schools is permitted to maintain one representative candidate at West Point.

The colleges and universities named are the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina; Colorado Agricultural College, and the Cornell, New York; Georgetown, District of Columbia; Johns Hopkins, Maryland; Norwich, Vermont; Ohio State, California; Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin universities; Georgia School of Technology; Oregon Agricultural College; Pennsylvania Military College; Prude University, Indiana; The Citadel, South Carolina; Virginia Agricultural, Mechanical and Polytechnic Institute, and the Virginia Military Institute.

The honor military schools are the Augusta, Virginia, and the Culver, Indiana Military Institute; New Mexico Military Institute; Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Wisconsin; Chittuck School, Minnesota; Staunton Military Academy, Virginia; St. Johns School, and the Western Military Academy, Illinois.

## FAIRNESS OF SALARY RAISE QUESTIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana.—Questioning the fairness of an increase of from 80 to 73 per cent in the salaries granted by the Cleveland national convention to the international officers of the United Mine Workers of America, the miners of District No. 11, in their sixth biennial convention, adopted a resolution to be submitted to the national convention in Indianapolis this fall, asking for an explanation. The increase for officers, the resolution says, greatly exceeds the increase granted to the mine workers.

The last issue of the Mine Workers' Journal, official publication of the national organization, says that because of the widespread unemployment among coal miners, more than 100 officers of the union will decline to accept pay for their work this July. This is done, it was announced, "in order that the officers may share the burden of hardships with the membership of the union." John L. Lewis, as president of the union, received \$66.66 a month. Philip Murray, vice-president, and William Green, secretary, each receive \$58.33.

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"There are at present under irrigation in the Imperial Valley some 400,000 acres of land and about 80,000 acres of land in the Delta of Mexico. In addition, there are well on toward 200,000 acres of land irrigated in the ribbon-like valleys along the California-Arizona line.

"The Colorado River possesses many of the attributes of the Nile and the control of its floodwaters is essential to successful agriculture. Lands irrigated with the muddy waters of the Colorado do not require fertilization as the fertilizing properties of the silt carried in these waters are very beneficial to agriculture.

Vast Reclamation Possible

"The engineers of the United States Reclamation Service have explored the great reservoir site discovered at the lower end of the Grand Cañon near the southern point of the State of Nevada at a place known as 'Boulder Cañon,' and find conditions suitable for the erection of a great dam there.

"A dam 550 feet in elevation above the stream bed at this point will impound between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 acre-feet of water, or an amount sufficient to regulate the flow of the stream so as to prevent most of the flood conditions on the lower river and to furnish an adequate supply of regulated water for the irrigation of all agricultural lands that can feasibly be reached by gravity below this reservoir site both in the United States and Mexico. Soil and topographic surveys indicate that 2,500,000 acres of land can be reclaimed below this reservoir site.

"In connection with the building of this immense reservoir at Boulder Cañon, it will be possible to generate 750,000 horsepower by hydro-electric energy, which can be distributed within the radius of commercial service so as to serve the southern half of California, practically all of Arizona, southern Nevada and Utah. This is comparable with the total hydro-electric development in the State of California to date of 1,000,000 horsepower.

### Hydro-Electric Power

"In addition, the engineers of the Southern California Edison Company are now investigating a great reservoir site at a point known as 'Lee's Ferry' at the upper end of the Grand Cañon where a dam 550 feet in height, it is claimed, will impound between 30,000 and 40,000 acre-feet of water, sufficient for the complete regulation of the stream and for the holding over of water from years of abundant supply for years of drought.

"The possibility of the development of hydro-electric power in the Cañon of the Colorado is now being investigated jointly by the Federal Power Bureau and the Southern California Edison Company. Preliminary estimates indicate that the exclusive power possibilities in the Grand Cañon National Park and the Boulder Cañon site, 2,500,000 horsepower more can be developed in the cañon, and that the total hydro-electric power possibilities available from the Colorado River in Northern Arizona are approximately 4,500,000 horsepower.

"Applications are now pending before the Federal Power Bureau on the part of the Southern California Edison Company for the two upper power sites. The irrigation communities along the lower river, in cooperation with the City of Los Angeles and other municipalities, have under consideration the construction of the Boulder Cañon Reservoir site and the development of that enterprise. This Boulder Cañon Reservoir site has been withdrawn under the terms of the Reclamation Act by the Secretary of

## LOWER MOTOR CAR DUTY AID TO TRADE

New Tariff Reduction of 15 Per Cent Providing for Reciprocal Action With Nations Abroad Will Help Exports, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—J. Walter Drake, chairman of the foreign trade committee of the New York Automobile Chamber of Commerce, believes that the lower automobile duty in the new tariff bill will aid American foreign trade.

The American manufacturers applied for a uniform duty of 30 per cent on imported automobiles, as against the prevailing rate of 45 per cent. The 25 per cent in the bill would be the equivalent of about 30 per cent, if the dutiable basis in the Underwood act were employed.

"A most commendable feature," says Mr. Drake, "is the provision making the reduced rate applicable to motor products from such countries only as similarly favor American exporters. British and French cars will be dutiable at 25 per cent in the event only that American motor vehicles are subject to an identical duty when exported to either of those two countries. If the rate is maintained as now at 35-45 per cent, respectively, then British or French cars could be assessed as high as 50 per cent when imported."

## CABINET MEMBERS TO VISIT HAWAII

Governor Sees Opportunity to Impress Government With the Importance of New Projects

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Matters of considerable importance to the future welfare of the Territory of Hawaii will be investigated by the Secretary of the Interior, Albert B. Fall, when he comes here this summer in company with Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, in the opinion of Gov. Charles J. McCarthy.

The various angles of the rehabilitation project, the proposed sale of leases of sugar lands, the betterment and expansion of the Hawaii National Park, and a general survey of educational conditions in the Territory, will be the principal work of the Secretary of the Interior while here, the Governor predicts.

"In the event that the rehabilitation bill, now in Congress, becomes law," he said, "I believe that the first thing Mr. Fall will want to investigate is the nature of the land on Molokai, upon which the first experiment in the working out of this scheme will be made. He will naturally want to get first-hand information regarding the class of land in question; the natural surroundings and the conditions under which the pioneers in this movement will labor. This first-hand information will be valuable to him as a guidance when other lands in the territory are to be opened up for similar purposes."

"The national parks of the United States are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. A small sum of money has been appropriated by Congress for the initial work on the Hawaii National Park. I believe that when Mr. Fall views the grandeur of Kiluaea volcano he will realize that additional money will be needed to make this one of the greatest if not the greatest national park in America.

"The educational system of the Territory is also under Mr. Fall's jurisdiction and as the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference will probably have completed its work before the secretary arrives, he will be interested in the results of this convention as well as in taking advantage of the opportunity to get first-hand information on educational conditions here."

## REALTY DEALERS URGE LOWER TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Appeals to Congress for various measures to relieve the housing shortage, revision of the revenue laws, repealing the excess profits tax, elimination of surtaxes, or a reduction so that the minimum assessment will not exceed 30 per cent; elimination of the capital stock tax, transportation and communication and war excise taxes, were made in resolutions passed by the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Irry B. Hiett of Toledo, Ohio, was elected president of the association and the following regional vice-presidents were named: J. W. Work, Evansville, Illinois; James M. Francis, St. Louis, Missouri; Robert Jemison Jr., Birmingham, Alabama; John T. Sloan, New Haven, Connecticut; Ira High, Boise City, Idaho; George C. Keller, Flint, Michigan; Robert D. Clow Jr., Camden, New Jersey; A. Dean Parker, Toronto, Ontario; Albert Kern, San Francisco.

### NEGRO LEADER RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Marcus Garvey, leader of that movement among the Negro race which aims to establish a republic for them in Africa, has returned to this city after an absence of five months and is addressing meetings held under the auspices of his organization, the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He has been traveling in Central America, the West Indies and Cuba.

### ANCHORAGE PROJECT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—A special city committee has asked for reconsideration of the project to dredge a deep-water anchorage here, disapproved by the United States Board of Engineers. The dredging, it is estimated, would cost \$3,000,000. The committee contends that with the resumption of activity in maritime trade the deep-water anchorage will be necessary.

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The various angles of the rehabilitation project, the proposed sale of leases of sugar lands, the betterment and expansion of the Hawaii National Park, and a general survey of educational conditions in the Territory, will be the principal work of the Secretary of the Interior while here, the Governor predicts.

"In the event that the rehabilitation bill, now in Congress, becomes law," he said, "I believe that the first thing Mr. Fall will want to investigate is the nature of the land on Molokai, upon which the first experiment in the working out of this scheme will be made. He will naturally want to get first-hand information regarding the class of land in question; the natural surroundings and the conditions under which the pioneers in this movement will labor. This first-hand information will be valuable to him as a guidance when other lands in the territory are to be opened up for similar purposes."

"The national parks of the United States are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. A small sum of money has been appropriated by Congress for the initial work on the Hawaii National Park. I believe that when Mr. Fall views the grandeur of Kiluaea volcano he will realize that additional money will be needed to make this one of the greatest if not the greatest national park in America.

"The educational system of the Territory is also under Mr. Fall's jurisdiction and as the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference will probably have completed its work before the secretary arrives, he will be interested in the results of this convention as well as in taking advantage of the opportunity to get first-hand information on educational conditions here."

## REALTY DEALERS URGE LOWER TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Appeals to Congress for various measures to relieve the housing shortage, revision of the revenue laws, repealing the excess profits tax, elimination of surtaxes, or a reduction so that the minimum assessment will not exceed 30 per cent; elimination of the capital stock tax, transportation and communication and war excise taxes, were made in resolutions passed by the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Irry B. Hiett of Toledo, Ohio, was elected president of the association and the following regional vice-presidents were named: J. W. Work, Evansville, Illinois; James M. Francis, St. Louis, Missouri; Robert Jemison Jr., Birmingham, Alabama; John T. Sloan, New Haven, Connecticut; Ira High, Boise City, Idaho; George C. Keller, Flint, Michigan; Robert D. Clow Jr., Camden, New Jersey; A. Dean Parker, Toronto, Ontario; Albert Kern, San Francisco.

### NEGRO LEADER RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Marcus Garvey, leader of that movement among the Negro race which aims to establish a republic for them in Africa, has returned to this city after an absence of five months and is addressing meetings held under the auspices of his organization, the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He has been traveling in Central America, the West Indies and Cuba.

### ANCHORAGE PROJECT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—A special city committee has asked for reconsideration of the project to dredge a deep-water anchorage here, disapproved by the United States Board of Engineers. The dredging, it is estimated, would cost \$3,000,000. The committee contends that with the resumption of activity in maritime trade the deep-water anchorage will be necessary.

## ALLIANCE WITH CAPITAL OPPOSED

Harding Plans for Understanding Between Government and the Financiers Dangerous, Says Committee of 48 Chairmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Are the American people desirous of seeing the control of credit still further narrowed and tightened? Do they want their transportation system financed out of existence? Are they desirous of having their fuel supply still further curtailed? Do they believe that the solution of their difficulties lies in re-establishing the broad line and liquidating labor? And do they want the seat of government definitely and permanently anchored in Wall Street?

These are some of the questions asked by J. A. H. Hopkins, executive chairman of the Committee of Forty-Eight, in discussing President Harding's calling of eight financiers into conference at Washington last night.

## UNION TO ASSIST EXPELLED STRIKERS

Indianaapolis, Indiana.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued a statement declaring the union "will afford every possible protection and assistance" to David Robb and other representatives of the union who were ordered to leave the Mingo County (West Virginia) strike area, after they had been arrested by the state militia charged with unlawful assembly under the Governor's proclamation of martial law.

Mr. Lewis said in part:

"These men have committed no crime. And yet they were arrested, imprisoned in jail and the orders to leave the State, merely because they are representatives of the United Mine Workers of America. It is extraordinary, indeed, that there is a state in this country in which the militia can invade the private office of a peaceful, law-abiding, lawful institution like the United Mine Workers and cart our representatives to prison. And it is more strange that there is a state supreme court that will sanction such brutal work."

"Our men were in the office of the union, issuing food relief to miners to keep their families from starvation. The only purpose the militia could have in arresting these men was to keep us from supplying food to these poor, suffering people. I do not believe the American public will approve the action of the West Virginia authorities in joining hands with the coal operators to starve these people to death."

## DETECTIVES' FUND INQUIRY COMMENCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The legislative committee appointed to investigate New York City affairs has begun its open hearings with an inquiry into the circumstances attending the expenditure of the \$27,000 raised by the Detectives' Endowment Association in the interests of the permanent detective bureau bill in the last legislative session. Inquiry by David Hirschfeld, city commissioner of accounts, revealed this fund.

State Senator Clayton R. Lusk, who introduced the bill, admitted that two of the detectives had made gifts, not of money, to him. One of the detectives testified that Senator Lusk had said if money were used to push the bill he would inform the District Attorney. It was also testified that the Senator desired to help the detectives' bill because they, as members of the Bomb Squad, had helped to uncover many matters for the Lusk committee which investigated radical activities.

## FREIGHT HANDLERS FIGHT WAGE CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Many summer tourists leaving here for resorts are being forced to carry their own baggage to the Union Station in their automobiles as the result of a strike of more than 1000 baggage and freight teamsters and chauffeurs which followed a reduction of 10 and 12 per cent in wages. Many disturbances have resulted from the strike, and 48 strikers have been arrested.



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## "THIRD PARTY" TO LABOR DISCUSSIONS

Proved Efficacy of War-Time Intervention of the British Government Justifies Same Course in After-War Crises

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—Attention of readers of The Christian Science Monitor has frequently been directed to the various methods and machinery evolved by the government for the settling of trade disputes, machinery that proved itself of inestimable value in keeping the wheels of industry moving through anxious and strenuous times. It will be remembered that these were framed on the Whitley Plan, on recommendations as to certain guiding policies, embodying sufficient elasticity to meet the varied needs and peculiarities of the numerous industrial activities.

Perhaps the most regrettable feature of the present industrial situation is the unwillingness on one side or the other to utilize the machinery of government, to allow the Industrial Councils to function as they were intended to function—indeed, as they did function with such extraordinary facility and grace during times of stress. So that in appealing to employers and their workpeople to abandon their aggressive attitudes and to regulation the aid of the machinery created specifically for the purpose of promoting peace, they are not being asked to try some "new-fangled" and untried method, but to maintain in operation a procedure with a record behind it far in advance of anything that has gone before—or has followed since.

**Government's Responsibility**  
If the war were merely desecrated of apportioning blame for the mistakes which have been made, a little could be saddled on the shoulders of the three parties concerned, the government departments, the employers, and the workmen. In naming the government first in the order of importance, it is because there is a strong disposition for departmental heads to allow matters to drift too far into the rapid before action is taken. A splendid instance of what is meant was provided by the case of the engineers, who were served with notices in June that reductions in wages would take effect before the end of the month.

Part II of the Industrial Courts Act empowers the Minister of Labor to appoint a Court of Inquiry to investigate the merits of a dispute and to report to Parliament. Replying to the Amalgamated Engineering Union's request for such an inquiry, the Minister replied that "the negotiations between the two parties do not seem to have reached the point of final agreement, and therefore it is desirable that there should be further meeting between the federations (employers) and the unions."

**Unwilling to Intervene**

In plain language, the Ministry has expressed its unwillingness to intervene, presumably in pursuance of its declared policy of applying the machinery of the court only when the dispute is likely to affect public interests. But every strike, sooner or later, hits the noncombatant public, and "governmental interference" cannot reach out to the participants too early in the day; for the success of the industrial courts machinery during the war was due primarily to the fact that an independent chairman in the person of a representative from one of the government departments took charge of the proceedings, and when one point of view or suggestion had been hammered out without agreement, immediately directed discussion into another avenue, with adjournment for each side to discuss among themselves at opportune moments.

The difficulty which the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, with a fairly wide experience of conferences between employers and their workmen, found, was too much insistence on a settled policy, a policy determined, of course, by the negotiations of the day commenced, and a fear to express opinions on a new point, covering fresh ground, until the views of colleagues were known. This is just the moment when an independent and impartial chairman can score most effectively by ordering an adjournment for half an hour.

**Many Points of Accord**

There are revealed so many points of agreement in the proceedings between the engineering and the National Employers Federation on the one hand, and the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation, the National Union of Foundry Workers and the Federation of General Workers on the other, that there appears endless scope for a chairman of fact, patience and experience in wages movements, to find means of avoiding open rupture.

This belief is considerably strengthened by the knowledge that the Federation of General Workers, representing the semi-skilled and unskilled, the Engineering and Shipbuilding Fed-

eration, representing all the skilled trades apart from the engineers and the foundry workers, have already agreed to—in fact, are now working under—part of the reductions demanded. Engineers, also in shipbuilding and ship repairing centers, are working under the reduction to which the union objects.

One is safe in assuming that, as far as the 12% reduction is concerned, there has been more or less agreement; at all events the Amalgamated Engineering Union executive has been sufficiently alive to the facility of splitting, to the length of calling a strike, against a proposal accepted by every other skilled trade engaged in engineering as well as by a very considerable proportion of its own members who are engaged on ship work. The proposal was that 3% a week should come off in June and 7% per cent to piece workers, with a similar reduction in July.

**Demand for Reductions**

There remains the demand for a reduction in wages of 12% per cent to time workers, and 7% per cent to piece workers, to which the employers propose to give effect in September. On the merits of the 12% per cent reduction the argument is entirely on the side of the employers; the advance was granted in the way of a bonus on the recommendation of a committee appointed by the Ministry of Munitions, and was generally regarded by competent critics as the greatest blunder committed by the department in connection with wages.

In consequence of a position created by the war, the more highly skilled engineers, toolmakers, gaugemakers and others on delicate and intricate work, where payment by results was found impracticable, found themselves receiving less wages than their colleagues in the productive shops on mass production, or even mere operators of machines. In a word, because of his skill, because he had "won through" into the higher branches of the craft, because in the intensive selective process which the exigencies of war demanded he had been selected by the shop management as being capable of better work, he was penalized financially to an appreciable degree.

The 12% per cent increase was originally intended to meet this extraordinary condition; how it was eventually extended to all time workers, irrespective of degree of skill, is a painful history. The condition, for which the bonus was created no longer obtains; that the engineers have enjoyed it for two and one-half years after the drums of war had ceased should be matter for congratulation and thanksgiving, and not for further argument and dispute.

## SYDNEY PLANS TO HAVE NEW BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Plans and specifications are being prepared for the magnificent bridge which will link the North Shore with Sydney. Tenders may be called in October by the New South Wales Government and world competition will be invited. This bridge will provide for four lines of railway, a main roadway to accommodate four lines of vehicular traffic, a separate motor roadway, and a footway which will enable 30,000 people to walk over the bridge hourly.

The next session of the state Parliament will be asked to pass a special enabling bill. Under this bill the city of Sydney and the municipalities on the northern side of the harbor will defray one-third of the cost of the bridge by means of a land tax of one-half per cent on the value of the unimproved capital value. The railway commissioners will meet the other two-thirds of the expenditure. If the estimates of revenue are borne out, there should be a substantial surplus on the bridge at the end of the first year. In any case the bridge will be free of toll to vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

The Harbor Trust Commissioners state that the main piers supporting the cantilevers will be founded on solid sands one 20 feet below water. The piers will be 1600 feet apart, center to center. The "anchor" piers will be 500 feet distant from the main piers. The "harbor" arms of the cantilevers will each extend 500 feet from the shore and the center portion of 600 feet will be bridged by means of what is known as a suspended span—a large structure in itself. This span will be built ashore, towed out to the center of the harbor, hoisted 170 feet above water level, and secured to the ends of the cantilever arms with suitable eyebars and pin connections.

**CAPE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The foundation stone of the new Cape Technical Institute was recently laid by the Governor-General. In two years' time the institute will be in possession of a magnificent building equipped with libraries, laboratories, workshops and lecture rooms, where hundreds of students from all parts of the Province—girls as well as young men—will be able to fit themselves out adequately for the careers they intend to follow.

## NEW LEGISLATION FOR SWISS PEOPLE

Biggest Task Lies in Field of Administration, Where Federal Court Will Be Opened

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—No special party color attaches to the central government of this country, the Federal Council. Traditionally the seven Federal Councillors are selected by Parliament from among all bourgeois parties according to their strength in numbers. If the Socialists are still excluded from representation in the "Cabinet," it is because of the extremist attitude they have been showing for the last few years, i. e., ever since the advent of Bolshevism in Russia proper. In November, 1919, they attempted to bring about a revolutionary rising by means of a very serious general strike. If Swiss Socialists were as moderate as the majority of their party fellows in England, Germany, Holland, and Sweden, they would doubtless have a federal council of their own by now.

The fact that the government, as such, is no party government, but simply a bourgeois one, does not, of course, prevent its single members from keeping up their individual relations with their former parties, and it is customary for the annual meetings of the various bourgeois parties to be honored by big political speeches from their respective representatives in the Federal Council.

The main feature of the recent federal meeting of the Liberal-Democrats, the most numerous and influential of our political parties, was the speech of Mr. Haefelin, the Federal Councillor, and chief of the Department of Justice and Police. He complied with a request of the party committee in giving a survey of the legislative labors of his department. These labors had come to an almost complete standstill during the war, when the general interest of public opinion centered upon the preservation of Swiss political neutrality on the one hand, and upon the dreadfully complicated economic and food problems, created by the war, on the other. The orator of the day stated with considerable satisfaction that the time had arrived at last for the nation and Legislature to be interested in other than material questions again. He sketched his legislative platform in an exemplary and luminous speech, which did not honor himself merely, but also his political audience, who cheered him enthusiastically for his highly impartial and unbiased non-political expositions.

**Technical Difficulties**

If many parts of Swiss law are still out of date, it is not only because of the stagnation caused by the war and the sham peace, but on account of the technical difficulties obtaining, especially in Switzerland with her 28 cantonal governments. Every fresh measure gives rise to a public discussion as to whether the Confederation or the cantons are to settle the matter; and in case the decision is in favor of the central government, an alteration of or addition to the federal Constitution becomes necessary to bring the solution of the problem within the competence of the Confederation. It is only after this that the Legislature may deal with it.

If Mr. Haefelin's platform should be carried into effect, Switzerland will, within a very few years, have reason to be proud of truly up-to-date legislation, particularly in the field of penal reform. The Councillor reminded his audience that the Constitution provided, as early as 1893, for the federal settlement of penal law. (Civil law has been federal ever since 1912.) Nevertheless, it is only now that the study of Professor Zürcher's draft of a national penal code has been begun by an expert commission of the National Council (Chamber of Deputies). According to Mr. Haefelin, the said draft is based on entirely modern ideas and conceptions, such as rendering incorrigible major criminals harmless by long terms of confinement, conditional sentences for lawbreakers acting from distress or intoxication, and so forth, systematic pedagogics for neglected juveniles, the rewarding of the repentant by remission and rehabilitation; above all, he said, "the matter of fact of the crime is never to be considered by itself only, but always by the relation of the offender's person with his surroundings and other influences."

**The Penal Bill**

Another penal bill, it is to be hoped, will have become law before Professor Zürcher's draft is dealt with in public by Parliament. Reference is to the pending revision of the military penal

law along modern lines. The Senate (Ständerat) has already begun discussing the bill in question and will probably adopt it. The orator laid great stress on the duty of the bourgeois parties to modernize immediately the present code, which is antiquated. When, about five months ago, the people's referendum declined to abolish the present military legal procedure, this decision was largely the outcome of an assertion of the bourgeois parties to the effect that the over-severe sentences occurring frequently could not be laid at the Judges' doors, but were the fault of an out-of-date military penal code, and that the Legislature had better alter the latter. Mr. Haefelin's chief demands in regard to this reform are a clear distinction between hard, iron, martial law and the stage of mere training; abolition of unreasonable minima of punishment; safeguarding of regular possibilities of appeal.

There is one more law of a penal character the government desires to be decided upon by Parliament before the reformed general penal code. It is a law claimed by a petition of the Conservative parties, with a view to punishing every attempt at preaching revolution more or less severely, particularly if made by foreigners residing in this country. Parliamentary discussion of this interesting and important matter has recently begun.

As for the federal civil code, which has now been in force for nine and one-half years, Mr. Haefelin mentioned that it is intended to regulate the legal status of limited liability societies, joint stock and cooperative. Bills making good this omission have now been prepared by the Department of Justice and Police. "Without wishing to handicap economic life by too many details," Mr. Haefelin has had regard to certain growing demands in respect of measures of control, such as greater publicity on the part of joint stock companies or increased responsibility of the organs of supervision.

**Administrative Field**

Perhaps the biggest task in store for legislation in the field of administration, Switzerland is to obtain a federal court of administration at last, to enable the citizen to appeal against what he considers illegal decisions of federal authorities, more especially with regard to fiscal matters. In the bill to this effect, which is in course of preparation, the existing Federal Court of Appeals is to be entrusted with the functions of a court of administration, as well as court of discipline for grave cases in which punishments may mean a great menace to the offenders' existence or sense of honor.

As has been mentioned in these columns the national plebiscite consented to the addition to the Constitution of an article conferring the regulation of the motor-traffic by the Confederation. In the law which is being drafted at present, according to the Federal Council, the present right of the cantonal authorities to suspend motoring during certain Sunday afternoon hours will be respected. The chief stress is to be laid on preventing transit roads from being entirely closed by prohibitive measures. Severe punishments will await chauffeurs deserting responsibility. The question, too, of making the motor-car owners contribute to the expense of keeping up big transit roads is going to be settled in the forthcoming bill.

Mr. Haefelin wound up his speech by some remarks on the Swiss foreign policy. The owners of hotels and boarding houses, as well as visitors to this country, have long been clamoring for the speedy and total abolition of that unpopular institution necessitated by the exigencies of the war. The orator thought the danger of too many foreigners settling down in Switzerland, and of too many undesirable flooding her, to be still too great for a total elimination of the foreign police to be advisable at present. However, American and other tourists will be interested in learning that considerable simplifications and facilitations of existing formalities are about to be introduced, and that the necessity for obtaining passport visa may soon cease, when all that will be required at the frontiers will be to show the passports. After that the functions of the federal foreign police will be restricted to preventing the cantonal authorities from granting to too many strangers the right of settling down in this country.

**LEBANON WEAVING INDUSTRIES**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The government has decided to make a grant of 1,000,000 francs to be expended in aiding the weaving industries of the Lebanon, according to Robert de Caix, a recent visitor to Bekfaya.

## INVESTIGATIONS OF RHODESIAN GRASSES

A Few Promising Specimens Have Appeared Among the Native Varieties and the Prospects Are Considered Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia.—In reply to a request from the Rhodesian Resources Committee, F. Eyles has submitted an interim report on the grasses of Rhodesia, with suggestions as to the best treatment and use of these for agricultural and industrial purposes.

In spite of considerable skepticism, Mr. Eyles has demonstrated that the peanut is a white man's crop, the upshot being an established rotation crop and the local oil and soap industry. Twelve years ago he showed, by facts and figures, that this country could supply its own demands as regards coarse fibre materials generally and grain bags in particular, and he picked out Hibiscus cannabinus as the most suitable fibre plant to start with.

In August, 1919, the first investigations of Rhodesian grass flora up to then had been practically nil, and it was realized that before any use could be made of them the grasses must be known and named. Tamboukie grass was considered the most likely, but it was found that a dozen or more under this name grew in different parts of the colony, so that it was not easy to find just where the real Tamboukie grew, the extent of its distribution or the amount that might be produced.

In as far as native grasses are concerned, there are good prospects, and with a little individual trouble on the part of farmers, over taking notes as to soils, date of flowering and specimens of each grass noted, very practical results may be obtained. Five or six most promising specimens have come to the front lately, among them, Melkie grass, now known as Penhalonga grass, from J. Melkie's land near Umtali; Hartley grass, erect, rather coarse, green in June and eaten by stock; a similar grass in the hills of Melseter quite green in frost and eaten in scarce times; a Matabeland grass that resists drought as long as it is fed down, but its frost resisting capacity not known yet; a grass not known in Rhodesia until discovered by Malawaring and Mr. Eyles, which the cattle like, three to four feet tall and at its best in cold June; a creeping, turf-making vlei grass, frost resisting and reported from several districts.

**Haymaking Difficulties**

There are three difficulties in the way of obtaining good hay in Rhodesia. Most veld grasses have too much straw and too little leaf. Most areas suitable for cutting are not pure stands of edible grasses and herbs, but include useless weeds and shrubs. Most of the veld grasses are flowering (best stage for cutting) during rains when it is not easy to cure hay. The first two difficulties can be overcome largely by regular mowing of the same area each year, which has the effect of killing many weeds and shrubs and causes the grasses to stand out and throw less straw. "The third trouble is not so easily vanquished, but it is obvious that if palatable, succulent, foliaceous grasses can be found that do not flower until

rains are over, their substitution (if possible) for the ordinary veld grasses would at once solve the problem.

**Artificial Pastures**

The question of laying down artificial pastures for grazing and meadows for hay may yet become a practical question in Rhodesia, according to Mr. Eyles. The Penhalonga grass, when tried in red soil on the Salisbury Experimental Station, gave splendid results and even more is expected of it in river bottom land. A Lomagundi grass, it is said, cuts at the rate of seven tons to the acre. There is also a native grass, closely allied to molasses grass, found in full leaf in midwinter, June, very palatable to cattle, of leafy habit and nearly four feet tall.

Baskets, brushes, mats, brooms, oils, perfumes, alcohol and paper may be made from local grasses. These are true grasses, and they have the advantage that good crops of them can be raised on poor, granite and soil, and that they will give a crop in seasons when other crops fail for lack of rain. There are millions of acres of cheap land on which a profitable crop of meales cannot be raised, whereon crops of sweet-cane and rapoko could be grown with success provided a local market existed.

Dr. Jurits in the Union, is carrying on research work in connection with the demand for paper. The best South African papermaking grasses seem to be Cymbopogon validus, Cymbopogon schoenanthus, Andropogon hirtus, and Arundo donax (Spanish Reed). All of these are said to yield pulp of exceedingly high quality, comparable with the well-known Esparto grass. Spanish Reed is not native to Rhodesia, but must not be overlooked, owing to its luxuriant growth and enormous yield per acre.

It is highly necessary that a botanical survey of Rhodesia be made, and in the meantime, Mr. Eyles suggests that a few men in each district might make and record observations relative to the grass flora of their respective neighborhoods, chiefly of the common and dominant ones, their places of growth and dates of flowering, which would prove most valuable data for the work in hand.

## TURKS OPPOSED TO GREEK DEPORTATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece.—According to further news from Constantinople the Kemalist authorities wanted to deport the entire Greek population of Trebizond, but the local Turkish population opposed this move not only because this measure would have as a consequence the disturbance of commerce and financial position, as everywhere, but also because the Turks and in general the Muhammadans of Trebizond remembered how much the Greeks of that city protected the Muhammadans and their stores during the temporary occupation of Trebizond by the Turkish-Russian army during the war. It is known that this attitude of the Greeks of Trebizond is attested to with gratitude in the official Turkish documents. But on the other hand the newspapers of Constantinople report daily misdeeds against the Greeks and Armenians committed especially by Turkish police agents.

There appears to be a premeditated plan to systematically exterminate by isolated assassination since the armistice, for no one forgets the frequent ones committed each night at Pera during the first six months following the armistice. This plan seems to be directed by secret committees made up of members of the old Committee of Union Progress returning from Malta and to which are affiliated Turks of various social classes.

## IRELAND AFFECTED BY EMBARGO REMOVAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Some interesting statistics were given by the secretary and other officials of the Irish Department of Agriculture when examined recently before the Royal Commission on the importation of store cattle. It was shown that Ireland, with only 10 per cent of the population of the British Isles, provides 43 per cent of the cattle, and three-fourths of that is consumed in England and Scotland. Last year the value of live stock sent reached almost £42,500,000, while the meat exported was valued at £10,000,000, butter, poultry and eggs amounting to £25,500,000. From Ulster alone 200,000 store cattle are exported annually to Great Britain.

All the Irish witnesses, northern and southern, were unanimous in protesting against the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle, which they said would diminish the production of home-bred animals so seriously that many Irish farmers would cease to pursue that branch of agriculture. The result would be that in times of emergency, such as in the war, England's meat supply would be wholly inadequate, for her nearest market would be nearly 3000 miles away, and, at best, would be a very uncertain one. The system prevailing among farmers, particularly small ones, of raising store cattle to be finished off on grass farms in Great Britain was, it was said, of mutual benefit to both countries.

Several witnesses expressed their belief that the opening of the British ports to foreign cattle, would not reduce the price of beef, but in fact increase it, because it would tend to diminish home production, and eventually place England at the mercy of meat "trusts" abroad, which would soon take over control in the absence of home competition. Foreign imports would also lower the price of home stores and would therefore make the raising of stores in Ireland an unprofitable business, such as it was fast becoming before the embargo was imposed. The superiority of the Irish animals over the Canadian was made a point of many of the experts testifying before the commission.

The embargo placed last January by the English Department of Agriculture upon imports of live cattle from Ireland, has just been further relaxed, and the promise has been made that it will be lifted by easy stages. For this concession very little gratitude is expressed, for the simple reason that the Irish Department, the farmers, and the general public, hold the view that there never should have been a general embargo upon Irish cattle. They also openly express the opinion that such action was taken with the object of ruining the Irish trade, and that the closing down and destruction of the Irish creameries is in pursuance of the same policy. Therefore, in view of the constant recurrence of such acts, the Irish farmers are now taking active measures to open up trade with other countries.



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## RETURN OF SPANISH MINISTER TO FAVOR

Mr. de la Cierva, Whose Tariff Stand Brought Him Railwaymen's Opposition Short Time Ago, Again Political Hero

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—John de la Cierva is Minister of Public Works and author of the great scheme for national reconstruction on the most thorough lines that have recently been placed before the Cortes. This scheme he determines he will push through and put into operation, despite the fact that nobody can give a definite answer to the question as to where the money is to come from, though Mr. de la Cierva says the money question is all right.

Mr. de la Cierva continues to excite the people with his wonderful displays of activity. Nothing like it has ever been seen in the peninsula before. He is going about the conquest of Spain in his own way. Some of the older politicians have been heard to murmur that he is making them tired; they had hoped to see a definite change of government which brought Mr. de la Cierva to power he would have found himself tired, and would not have sought any repetition of that wonderful preselection campaign when he stumped the country as it had never been stumped before. They thought that he would rest. But despite the fact that when at the Ministry of Public Works—which in these days is crowded with deputations and individuals pressing their respective cases upon him—he is engaged continually at the utmost intensity of his activity, he seems to find time for various adventures in campaigning.

### Imagination Aroused

His methods are so different from those of other politicians, he is such a political curiosity in the peninsula, that he has certainly captured the imagination of the people. They, though at first regarding his national reconstruction scheme as being just like all the others that had gone before it—a pretty adventure in theory and never destined to go beyond—have begun to think that this man, so different from the others, may verily have come forward for the salvation of Spain, and that he will go through with it. This belief is increasing not merely in the less sophisticated circles but in the others. Politicians very much opposed to Mr. de la Cierva, who were inclined to ridicule his scheme at first, or anyhow to smile upon it benevolently as being a sort of a political game, are now, as it were, beginning to take it seriously. They are now experiencing a new sensation as to whether their original view was correct. It is true they would like Spain to be reconstructed, but they would rather they had done it themselves.

As to the multitude, something is happening which, with hesitation in the employment of the much-abused term, seems to some minds to favor of the miracle. Mr. de la Cierva is coming to be the hero of the working classes; they are wild in their enthusiasm about him! At this moment he is with the proletariat the most popular figure in Spain. To think what this means the casual student of Spanish political history should throw his mind back to the unhappy days of 1907, and the sad things that happened at Barcelona then. Mr. de la Cierva being the henchman of Maura and one who got more than half the blame by the people. The Murcia lawyer was then the hero of the most hated man in Spain. During succeeding years he held himself much in the background, while the old feeling smoldered against him, but when in the middle of the war he formed part of the coalition government he roused angry memories again by the highly energetic measures he adopted against the recalcitrant Post Office staff.

### Favorable View Taken

But views upon this latter affair by the former critics are at all events modified now; the action is spoken of as having been necessary, and as a display of thoroughness and determination, an example of promptitude in settlement which occurs most infrequently in Spain, and the like of which have their advantages at times. People are now seeing qualities in the manner of Mr. de la Cierva where before they only saw what they regarded as reprehensible. He is a new kind of man in Spain, a man who gets things done, chiefly because he does them himself and has abolished the Spanish "mafiana" from his ministry.

Yet the reversal of the popular attitude toward this man is still not wholly explained, and it is that very fact of the strangeness, the difference of the man, his audacity, and his quite unnational energy that have touched the imagination. This done, the rest is often easy in Spain, if the subject knows how to exercise his advantage. Initial resistance once overcome, there is no people in the world that so quickly ascends to ecstasies of enthusiasm that often enough are not based upon any sort of reason. They are always longing to make a great hero of someone, and they will acclaim one with delight and hold festival in his honor for several days on end without having the least idea why they are doing so and what it is all about.

### Element of Hero-Worship

This tendency has to be considered in reflecting upon the success that Mr. de la Cierva is achieving, and especially it must be remarked that the country, like most other countries, needs a political hero, at its service, and it has not had one for a long time past, none that has aroused his

enthusiasm. But it must be said also that the Minister of Public Works is gaining the people by talking to them, explaining and convincing them of his desire and intention to make vast changes. With others it has been fully understood that it was a matter of words and words only; a "discourse" in the Congress or outside was a great success or otherwise, and that was the achievement and the end. With the new Minister it is different.

There could be no more amazing example of the change that has taken place in the public attitude than one which has just been adduced at Valladolid. To the outside world this ancient city stands chiefly as the old Spanish university seat and a capital of much history. It is all that, but in Spain it is nowadays more important as the constructive and other headquarters of the Northern Railway Company, and as such a very great railway center where the railwaymen hatch all the problems of the railway workers and from which they direct them. Valladolid is therefore in a certain sense one of the most sensitive and significant spots in Labor Spain, and it is highly intelligent.

### Campaign of Autumn

Now only last autumn, when Mr. de la Cierva was running all over Spain in his great campaign against the existing government, and especially its proposals in the matter of favoring the railway companies with new tariffs, it was his intention to go to speak at Valladolid, and arrangements were made accordingly. The railwaymen, however, gave it very clearly to be understood that they would not have him there. Intimation was issued that if he made any attempt to clog the railway services would be stopped and he would be forced to travel by other means, while it is in spite of this, he still persisted, he must expect difficulties on his arrival. Ultimately the arrangement was canceled. The main point of the objection of the railwaymen on this occasion was that Mr. de la Cierva in opposing himself to the further grants to the railway companies was making "impossible—as they had been informed—for the companies to pay them better wages. That was the clear argument.

And now those railwaymen at Valladolid have been receiving Mr. de la Cierva as if he had just discovered another new world from which they were all to reap the utmost material benefit. Wild has been the enthusiasm with which he has been received at Valladolid. Having exhausted its cheering the populace began again as soon as it had regathered sufficient voice and energy. Yet his general attitude to the railway companies is not changed. The old ideas of the late government are, of course, scrapped, and the Minister insists that the companies must do more for themselves before the efforts of their well-wishers can be of any avail. But he is coming to the rescue of the terms in a sense by his reconstruction schemes. And many persons of authority in Valladolid have been to the capital in recent times to interview the Minister of Public Works.

### Present Post Preferred

In a public speech at Valladolid, Mr. de la Cierva said he had, at the formation of the present government, asked for the Ministry of Public Works, instead of another they had sought to present him with, so that he could fulfill his promises made to the public. He had immediately put himself in contact with the railway companies and negotiated with them. The Spanish people had to convince themselves of the poverty of their means of transportation. Then in detail and with impressive figures he set forth the national necessities and his proposals for meeting them. He said he had been accused of preparing an increase in the railway tariffs after all by means of his bill, but that was not true; what was done was to empower the state to lower tariffs when the yield from agricultural products was estimated.

On the day following his bill being made law the state could acquire all the shares of the companies and be completely master of them. To set the big systems into perfect working order would need 2,000,000,000 pesetas, and even that would not be enough, for 15,000 kilometers of new lines were needed. As to the highways, 400,000,000 pesetas were needed for their repair, which could be delayed. The old system of attention to them in periods of 15 years resulted in their destruction. The communication of Europe with Morocco must be made through Spain, and before that came to be done Spain must perform that fundamental work they were now discussing. People asked him where the money was to come from, and the labor also, but those who asked such questions did not seem to be surprised that so many foreign banks held the money of Spain, nor did they take into account that money spent in this way must produce a new wealth.

### INDIANS LEAVE WORK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—Non-cooperation agitation has, it is to be hoped, achieved one of its last and certainly most deplorable successes in the exodus in their thousands of the Indians engaged in the Sylhet gardens. Assam agitators have been conducting an extensive propaganda among them for some time, asserting that the day of the British Raj was over, and that they must obey Mr. Gandhi's orders and leave the estates. There had been wages disputes but this was not the cause of the exodus. The Indians are not badly treated; they are given their huts, and have other concessions which represent assets of some value. It is likely that they would abandon their wages agitation and their property except for political motives? The result has been that they have suffered for their leaders' successes. Thousands have been stranded at the railway center of Chandpur.

## WAR AGAINST THE SOVIETS PLANNED

General Semenov From Refuge in Port Arthur Determined to Attack With Large Forces

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—Ataman Semenov is to renew his fight against the Bolsheviks after seven months of inactivity spent as a political refugee on the Japanese soil of Port Arthur.

From the pledges of support that he has received, General Semenov estimates that he will be able to command a potential force of 150,000 men, and that against him will be opposed Soviet force of 50,000, unless reinforcements are sent to the Chita Government from Moscow, a task which the disintegration of the Russian railways in the last four years renders difficult.

The provisional government which he has outlined provides for the executive power being vested in himself, with a cabinet responsible to the People's Assembly, which is to be elected by popular vote. Until order is restored in Siberia, the general Semenov will have practically supreme power, after which the form of government is to be determined by a majority vote.

### Decorated by Tsar

General Semenov was a captain in the Russian Army when the world war broke out, and was wounded in the service of the Tsar on the eastern front. Following this he was decorated by the Emperor with all of the many decorations at the Tsar's command. When the first Bolshevik rising occurred in July, 1917, he obtained a commission from Mr. Kerensky to organize units in Siberia to prevent a second Bolshevik outbreak. Starting for the Trans-Baikal, he raised about 60,000 rubles in Irkutsk, going on to Chita and Harbin to recruit his forces, reaching there in September, 1917, just at the time when the second Bolshevik rising brought about the fall of the provisional Kerensky Government in Petrograd.

Not daunted by the fall of his leader, General Semenov went on to Manchuria Station in southern Siberia, establishing his headquarters there with 12 officers who had fled before the Bolsheviks. Cossacks, Burats, Mongols and a few Chinese returning to their homes in Trans-Baikal from the disbanded regiments of the old Russian Army began passing through the surrounding territory. Among the thousands who streamed through were many who disliked the new régime, and it was these who formed the first regiments of the Semenov Army. General Semenov then began a long period of guerrilla warfare on the Bolsheviks.

### Cossack Ataman

On going to Chita he was made Ataman by the Cossack assemblies of Trans-Baikal, Amur, and Ussuri. At the same time that he assumed the title of Ataman, Admiral Kolchak overthrew the Omsk Directory and became the chief ruler of the All-Russian Government. After the fall of the admiral, General Kappel started with a band of 50,000 or 60,000 soldiers, their wives and children, for Siberia to place them under the command of General Semenov. Only 40,000 finally reached the eastern leader.

Warfare continued almost incessantly after the arrival of the new force until an armistice was signed last summer, an armistice during which the people of Siberia were to express their desire as to the formation of an All-Russian far eastern state. The Japanese Expeditionary Forces on the continent guaranteed the observance of this armistice, but in spite of this the Bolshevik forces attacked Ataman Semenov last October. The Japanese did not lift a hand to see that the truce was kept, and after nearly two months of desperate fighting General Semenov was forced to flee across the border to refuge in Port Arthur, reaching there early last December.

### Attempt This Summer

With General Semenov on Japanese soil, the revolutionary leaders and semi-independent states of Siberia formed the Russian Far Eastern Republic with Chita as its capital. Almost at once trouble broke out just south of the Siberian border in Mongolia, where Baron Ungern, a former Marxist and a follower of General Semenov, swept in and captured the Mongolian capital of Urumqi. It is known that General Ungern was acting independently of his former leader.

During this period General Semenov bided his time, but delegation after delegation of Cossacks and of Russian peasants, dissatisfied with the rule of Moscow and of Chita, visited him in his refuge. With their advice, consultation, and pledges of support, the Ataman drew up a declaration of policy which he dispatched to the capital of the world, and announced his determination of resuming the battle. General Semenov does not expect support from Japan, but he is fully aware that unless present conditions change he has no need to fear that Japanese forces will be arraigned against him. If the men who have al-

lied themselves with him remain true, he can count on a potential armed force of 150,000 men, but it is very doubtful if they can be handled as a unit, as they are at present scattered from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

## STATUS OF PORT OF FIUME DETERMINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—On June 5 the representatives of Italy, and those of the Free State of Fiume and of Jugoslavia, respectively, signed the agreement establishing the modus vivendi of the Port of Fiume, the Delta, and Porto Baros, according to the terms of the convention determining the Port of Fiume. At the same time were guaranteed the integrity of her component parts, wharves, landing-stages, docks, warehouses, railways, and stations, and her equality of status among the powers ratifying the convention.

According to the terms of the agreement, which is binding for 12 years, Fiume is to be governed by an Italo-Fiumano-Jugo-Slav commission, consisting of two members for each state, Jugoslavia, Fiume, and Italy shall enjoy the free use of the port for the exportation and importation of their respective merchandise, much in the same manner as Tescho-Slovakia, at the present time, avails herself of the advantages of the Port of Trieste. The port was signed by Italy's behalf by Commander Ferdinand Quarleri.

The signing of the agreement was a matter of paramount importance to Fiume, as it assured to that city the maritime development and the commercial future that might have been seriously compromised by any other solution. In the commission now appointed the Italian element has the preponderance, there being two votes for the Kingdom of Italy and two Fiuman votes; as against two Jugoslavian votes. By this agreement the error has been avoided of dividing in an arbitrary manner the organic unity of the port, which would have been irretrievably destroyed if the Free State of Fiume had been able to include within its boundaries the Delta and Porto Baros, or if it had been obliged to regard them as excluded from its trading operations.

Further, two other great dangers have been avoided; namely, that Jugoslavia, rendered hostile forever by the refusal of Italy to arrive at any friendly understanding, should have found or made elsewhere a port capable of taking the place of Fiume; or should have provided for her own commerce by enlarging the wharves to the east of the present port, and thus caused the whole organization of the latter to crumble from inanition. In either case, Italian initiative, capital, and labor would have been wholly excluded from trade with the hinterland belonging to Croatia, Serbia and Hungary, for the truth is that the wharves of Fiume only serve the adjacent regions of Serbia and Croatia, and by way of Croatia, the Hungarian hinterland; Austria and Tescho-Slovakia depend upon Trieste. Therefore, to erect a barrier between Fiume and Jugoslavia would be to condemn the city and the port of Fiume to inaction.

The agreement completes the clauses referring to Fiume in the Treaty of Rapallo, and forms between the peoples of the hinterland a bond obliging them to work for the common weal, the prosperity of the trade of Fiume and the prestige of the port.

### NEW FACULTY FOR UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—The Court of Glasgow University has given its approval to the proposed institution of a new faculty—that of engineering—at the university. The expansion of the faculty of natural science, the principal, Sir Donald MacAlister, pointed out, had made this new departure a desirable thing. At the present time the faculty of natural science had to deal with applied science, especially in engineering, which included mining and naval architecture.

### KING GEORGE HONORED IN SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—On the occasion of the birthday anniversary of the King of England, Commander Touroude, Mr. Henriot, Deputy Consul, and Lieutenant Jacquet, ordnance officer to General Gouraud, called upon the British Consul-General at the consulate, on General Gouraud's behalf, to present their felicitations to Mr. Satow. Later the consul-general, and Mrs. Satow held a reception for the British colony.

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## EDUCATIONAL CRISIS ARISING IN AUSTRIA

Financial Hardships of Viennese Professors Cause Many of Them to Desert Austrian Capital for Foreign Centers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—At the corner of the Ringstrasse and the Kärntnerstrasse, just opposite the Opera House, a swarthy Nubian, in a red fez, sits shining shoes, watched by a constant group of curious idlers. His lowest charge is 50 crowns, and his customers invariably add a tip ranging from 10 to even 50 crowns. His business is flourishing and it may safely be said that he earns easily 1000 crowns in an hour.

In another part of Vienna, in the University-platz, a small, almost deserted square, two sides of which are occupied by the venerable buildings of the old university. The lofty, spacious apartments are now mainly occupied by the Austrian Academy of Science, a group which stands high among the learned societies of Europe, and whose roll of membership includes some of the most illustrious scientists in the world. To become an ordinary member of this society is the ambition of every Austrian natural scientist, and he usually works many years before he obtains this distinction.

For attending a meeting of the academy the member is paid 20 crowns, out of which in many instances 14 crowns will have been spent on carfare. Sitings are usually held once a week and often last several hours. The member does not sit through these meetings merely as an interested hearer; he has often to submit an exhaustive report upon some abstruse problem which has been turned over to him. Incredible as it may seem, the mathematical members of the society are constantly engaged in seeking a solution of the Fermat problem, which has been sought in vain ever since 1655. Every year theses are submitted which profess to have found the solution of this ever-baffling problem.

Many weeks of strenuous work are occupied in preparing these reports for the academy meetings, and for these the worker receives practically nothing at all—just 20 crowns for the meeting.

### Contrasted Stipends

The permanent officers of the academy, nearly all of whom are university professors, are miserably paid. The general-secretary, whose duties take practically all his working hours, is paid only 4000 crowns a year, at the present rate of exchange less than \$2. The secretary of the philosophical-historical section is paid only 1000 crowns. The highest officer of the academy, the president, who is elected for three years, receives only 6000 crowns a year.

It is certainly more lucrative to shine shoes on the Ringstrasse than to preside over sittings of learned natural scientists in the marble halls of an ancient university.

When the Vienna University professors are in such an impecunious position, one can imagine how they have welcomed one of the latest measures of the American relief administration in organizing a daily dinner for professors. The start for this professors' table came from a donation of \$5000 from the Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund. Professor Pirquet undertook the organization of this dinner, which is served in a basement room in the Arkaden Café, immediately opposite the university.

The guests are strictly limited to professors, assistant professors, and lecturers. The meal served at midday consists of soup, meat and vegetables,

pastry, white bread baked on the place, and cocoa. The chief materials of the meal come from America; only the vegetables and potatoes are bought in Vienna. The price charged for the dinner at first was 8 crowns, while now it is 12 crowns, less than half the cost of the menu in a third-class Vienna eating-house.

### Meals Conveyed by Motor

The meals are cooked in the great kitchen of the Hofburg, where the dinners for school children, furnished by the American Relief Association, are also prepared, and are brought to the Arkaden Café in motor-lorries. The china-dishes and plates also come from the Hofburg. They bear the arms of the former imperial family—the double eagle—and form part of the service once used in court functions.

The dinner circle is constantly growing larger. Some Austrian writers engaged on an international peace history, to be published by the Carnegie Foundation, have been invited to join the professors' party, so that the average number of daily dinners has increased from 40, in the beginning, to 130.

Though established originally for the professors at the university, the faculties of other colleges, including the Technical School and the Academy of Fine Arts, which are not very far from the Arkaden Café, have also been invited to join the dinner party. The Agricultural College has its own dinners served in a restaurant called Zum Türkenwirt which stands on an historic spot where the final decisive battle was fought at the siege of Vienna by the Turks in 1683.

Besides the direct material benefit derived from these dinners, the opportunities they afford for intellectual intercourse between the members of the various faculties are extremely valuable. Natural scientists, jurists, theologians, philosophers, painters, sculptors are daily brought together in a way which usually only occurs at some great literary or scientific reunion. So important are these advantages that it is hoped the dinners may continue in some form or other after the present unhappy social necessity for them has disappeared.

### Absence Not Surprising

When the Vienna professors have only a scanty pittance, utterly inadequate to maintain their families and themselves in the present condition of life in the Austrian capital, it is not surprising that they should accept offers of chairs in foreign universities where the stipends are higher and the cost of living much cheaper. Within the past few weeks no fewer than 10 professors in the University of Vienna have been invited to join universities abroad. Eight of these belong to the philosophical faculty.

The rector of the university and professor of Austrian and general history, Dr. Alfonso Dopoch, has been called to Heidelberg; the professor of historical art and president of the Historical Art Seminary, Dr. Josef Strzygowski, to Dorpat, and the professor of German language and literature and president of the Seminary of German Philosophy, Dr. Walter Brecht, to another German university. Dr. Wilhelm Schient, professor of chemistry, will go to Munich, as will also the professor of comparative philosophy and president of the Oriental Institute, Dr. Paul Kretschmer. Gratz University is trying to secure the professor of classical philology, Dr. Karl Kras. The professor of theoretical physics, Dr. Hans Thirring, is going to Münster, and the professor of chemistry, Dr. Hans Fischer, to Bavaria.

The Ministry of Education is doing its best to restrain this unfortunate migration of eminent Austrian professors and teachers to foreign countries, but the means at the ministry's disposal are far too small to offer the professors such an advance in their remuneration as would induce them to remain in Vienna.

## NORTHWEST FRONTIER OF INDIA DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An interesting discussion arose recently in the House of Lords, when Lord Montagu of Beaulieu asked the government what steps, military and civil, were being taken to provide for the efficient defense of the northwest frontier of India.

Lord Montagu considered that this frontier had acquired increased importance of late, not only from the point of view of the tribes, but from the danger of a new kind of Russia, more difficult to deal with than in the past. To meet this danger there was a total force of only 50,000 men, and owing to the nature of the country and the lack of natural means of communication, this force was not easily moved about. One of the reasons for the success of the troops in the past was that the tribes on the frontier had never yet combined. If they were to combine in conjunction with Afghanistan, the position would be serious.

Before long, the speaker said, the government would have to face two alternative policies. It would be possible to go on more or less along the lines forehanded by Lord Morley, but he thought that that would be regarded as a suicidal policy now. The present policy, Lord Montagu considered, was disadvantageous to military tactics, and it was necessary to reconsider the whole subject of the northwest provinces. The question of roads and railways was an important one.

Only seven or eight years ago there was but one road up to the Khyber fit for use. During 1914-18 a second road was made, admirable for troops, and without which it would have been impossible for Great Britain to maintain her forces at the Khyber. Since that time a third road has been completed. With regard to the railways of India, Lord Montagu said the trunk line of the Northwest Railway should be extended to the Khyber, and he believed there had been a definite proposal in that direction.

On the frontier, it was said, all the modern improvements of warfare should be employed. Aeroplanes and airships were necessary, and armored cars should be used to protect caravans. Lord Montagu admitted that to spend about 50 per cent of the revenue of India on military preparations seemed a large proportion, but it had to be remembered that India was in a very peculiar situation. In no other part of the British Empire was there a frontier 1000 miles long, with 500,000 men ready to rise in rebellion, and if once the Empire had a reverse on the frontier it would react so seriously in India that a crisis might occur in the administration there.

In the debate which followed, Lord Chelmsford said the whole question of Indian frontier policy was one of immense importance, but he did not take the gloomy view that Lord Montagu did as to the present situation—because he thought that the forces on the frontier were amply sufficient at the moment to control the situation.

### SOUTH AFRICAN POSTAL RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The government has decided to modify the proposed increased postal charges on newspapers. It is now proposed that, instead of applying the rate of one halfpenny for four ounces from the lowest weight upward, to allow any newspapers posted under the usual regulations for newspapers posted in bulk to pass as ¼d. per copy, providing they do not weigh over 1 pound. Between 1 pound and 2 pounds the rate will be ½d. per 4 ounces, and over that book rate will apply.

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Jar rack of galvanized wire, capacity for eight jars, 45c.  
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Jar rubbers, 8c dozen.

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SHANTUNG POSITION  
APPEARS IMPROVED

Dr. Wang Chung Hui, Chinese Chief Justice, Believes That Present Japanese Attitude Is Somewhat More Hopeful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—As recently cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, political developments in Tokyo and certain modifications in Japanese policy are being taken as foreshadowing a general improvement in the relations which have hitherto existed between China and Japan regarding the Shantung question.

Dr. Wang Chung Hui, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China, expressed the opinion to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the reported intention to withdraw Japanese troops stationed on the Shantung Railway was a distinct step forward and a most hopeful sign. Lengthy and secret discussions had, he said, been recently carried on in Tokyo at which a reduction of forces on the Shantung Railway, it is stated, was agreed to.

Dr. Wang, who is now in Europe, has come to London for the express purpose of serving on the amendment committee of the League of Nations. He has taken a prominent part in the discussions centering around Article XXI of the Covenant. He will stay in London, it is possible, until the next meeting of the committee, which will take place in August or September. As one of the chief legal authorities in China, Dr. Wang was fully capable of placing before the committee China's views on the vital alteration in the pact proposed by Dr. Benes of Czechoslovakia.

## Effect of Boycott

The Chinese policy of refusing to negotiate directly with Japan on the Shantung issue has been due, Dr. Wang stated, to the general opinion of the mass of the Chinese people as expressed in the boycott of Japanese goods. For a solution of the Shantung question the nation at large looks forward to the League of Nations, and places implicit confidence in its ultimate capacity to remedy the injustice to China, meanwhile, no member of the Chinese Cabinet could afford to neglect public opinion by venturing to entertain the proposal to commence conversations with Tokyo on the subject.

The Chinese Chief Justice has become convinced of the necessity of important changes in the legal system of his own country which has been influenced, through the Japanese codes, by the systems prevailing on the continent of Europe, and principally in France and Germany. Already changes have been made so as to fulfill conditions agreed to by foreign powers for the abolition of their rights of extra-territoriality, but these changes are as yet little known abroad, and the expected renunciation of extra-territorial rights has not yet followed, except in the case of Germany, which surrendered its concessions for different reasons altogether, not unconnected with trade.

## Liberal Ideas Favored

Dr. Wang is in favor of introducing more liberal ideas into the Chinese legal system, especially the system of direct cross-examination of witnesses and accused, in place of interrogation by the presiding judge, who, it is held, cannot possibly preserve that judicial detachment so necessary to just decisions if he is to assume the role of cross-examiner. Dr. Wang has translated the German legal code into the English language, and his wide knowledge of law made him a worthy representative of China at the recent amendments subcommittee meetings.

Dr. Wang has agreed, subject to certain conditions, to Dr. Edward Benes' proposal to amend the League of Nations Covenant so as to regularize the formation of regional agreements. He maintains that these might lead to three parties, however these regional treaties were formed, and believes that certain articles in the Covenant, which other delegates maintained were sufficient safeguard against this danger, did not meet the case. For instance, Article XVIII certainly provides that all treaties shall be registered with the secretariat of the League; but this, it is contended, is only for purposes of publicity and no examination is made by the secretariat of the terms of such treaties from the point of view of their being in harmony with the aims of the League. In other words, this article merely provides for a system of registration pure and simple.

## Undesirable Treaties

With regard to Articles XI and XIX, Dr. Wang argued that provision was only made for what could be done after the event, and these articles did not exclude undesirable treaties from being concluded in the first place. Ultimately the conference passed an amendment in the following terms: "Agreements between members of the League tending to define or complete the engagements contained in the Covenant for the maintenance of peace or the promotion of international cooperation may not only be approved by the League, but also promised and negotiated under its auspices, provided these agreements are not inconsistent with the terms of the Covenant." The Chinese delegate wished to add a proviso embodying a condition "that these regional understandings do not operate to the detriment of members of the League who are not parties thereto," but the committee refused to accept this amendment, holding it unnecessary in view of the existence of the articles already quoted.

Discussions of the representative of The Christian Science Monitor financial and economic matters in his own country, Dr. Wang touched upon the treaty with Germany, which he said

was the result of German anxiety to counteract the hostility of the Chinese people by the granting of concessions not yet made by other nations. On this account it was assumed from the start of the negotiations that the rights of extra-territoriality possessed by Germany would be dropped and so certain was this that the discussions were centered mainly upon other points. Germany was second only to Great Britain before the war in the volume of trade done with China, and that trade had quite disappeared by the time of the armistice; now the Germans are anxious to make up for lost time, and the treaty is the measure of their enterprise.

As for China herself, she undoubtedly needs another big international loan, in the opinion of Dr. Wang, but she had so far refused to avail herself of the international consortium, the terms of which she fears would prove somewhat unacceptable. The government is being financed by a syndicate of Chinese banks at Peking. It is a feature of Chinese finance that more and more native capital is becoming available in these days and is taking the place of the non-Chinese creditor.

EDUCATIONAL CHANGE  
IN CAPE TOWN SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its South African News Office  
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—A new educational measure has been given a second reading in Cape Town. The first school in Cape Town in charge of a "steek-tooster" was established in 1856, while the first ordinance dealing with education under Mr. de Chavannes, the Governor, was promulgated in 1714. Under this ordinance a school commission was constituted, and in the same year a high school was established at Cape Town, where instruction in the Dutch and Latin languages was given—though not in English.

In 1804 Mr. de Mist, the Commissioner-General, outlined a most progressive scheme for the improvement of education in the Colony. Mr. de Mist's ordinance met with much opposition from the farmers. A change in the government of the country put an end to the systematic development contemplated by Mr. de Mist. In the first English period (1806 to 1839) sporadic efforts were made to improve the general conditions of education, and to develop the school system. These efforts led the government ultimately to consult Sir John Herschel, the eminent astronomer, who was then residing at the Cape. Sir John's suggestions covered all aspects of the educational question, and closed with the recommendation that a director-general of public schools should be appointed.

In 1839 James Rose-Innes was appointed the first Superintendent-General of Education, being followed in that office in 1859 by Dr. Langham Dale. A commission was appointed in 1861, under Mr. Justice Watermeyer, which led up to the 1865 act, the first act on the schedule of repealed laws attached to the present draft ordinance.

The School Board Act was passed in 1905 and remains to this day the broad basis on which the administration of the school system rests. The appointment of Dr. Viljoen in 1918 was followed in April, 1920 by the promulgation of a new ordinance dealing with the classification of schools and teachers on a much improved basis. It has now become necessary, after a period of 15 years of unusual educational and legislative activity, for a consolidated measure to be passed. The second reading of the consolidated education draft ordinance, a new and important landmark in the history of education in the Province, was agreed to recently by the Provincial Council. It does away with no fewer than 36 ordinances or acts by one comprehensive ordinance. The work is compassed in four parts—central control, European education, non-European education, and general provisions.

SCOTS ENTERTAIN  
AMERICAN VISITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The American and Canadian dry goods merchants, who have been visiting Scotland, were recently entertained in Edinburgh. Lord Provost Chesser presided, and the toast of "The President of the United States" was proposed by Lord Scott, the Lord Justice Clerk. They were, he said, attempting in some small way to repay the hospitality their representatives had received in the United States. Few people there were from the States, and fewer still from Canada, who failed to realize when they came to Scotland that they were coming home.

They all recognized the many ties of kindred and association, of literature, language and religion which had bound them to their fellowmen in America, and even more so in Canada. They had all so much in common, and there was far more to bind them together than to separate them, especially after having come through, as comrades, the tremendous contest of the war. He was quite sure that the bonds that bound them together would last, and that they would take care that they would not easily be broken.

The toast of "Our Guests" was proposed by Sir Robert Cranston. It was curious, he said, how English-speaking people were always so much in evidence. Many reasons there might be for that, but Virgil, he thought, struck the keynote in that connection of every nation's success, when he wrote the words: "The noblest motive is the public good." Could they find a higher motive than that of the duty of every citizen of every country? America, Great Britain and Canada had gone beyond great cities and created great empires. These empires had been built on a sure foundation—the industry, patience, perseverance and honesty of the people. Great Britain could never forget, he said, the patriotism and loyalty of Canada and America in the recent war.

MINE HOST OF THE  
MODERN INN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There was a time, so at least I gather from my reading acquaintance with the past, when mine host of the inn was a breathing and beaming reality, a cheery human fact, his inn so small that it made a picturesque stage setting for him as he stood in the doorway to receive the guest. I can recall no specific example of this worthy and hospitable man, nor reopen any book to the page which he decorates, yet he stands vividly enough in my mental picture book, dressed, I know not why, in tight breeches, a red waistcoat, buttoned over his round and ample stomach with many brass buttons, and an apron over the waistcoat and breeches. Mirth radiates from his blue eyes, and a smile loses itself in his plump and ruddy cheeks. Travelers know him, and the acquaintance is a bond of union between men who might otherwise remain strangers. But men no longer wear breeches, except for riding or golf, and inns, although they are again increasing in number as a result of the increasing number of automobiles, no longer make a stage setting for a host. Perhaps there never was such a host as I like to imagine.

I recall this picture because I have recently been in conversation with one of those moderns who always astonish me with their wealth of interest and knowledge concerning hotel keepers. Now and then I meet one of these men, and I am always surprised at their inexhaustible interest in this topic of conversation. If they were hotel keepers themselves it might seem more understandable, nor can I detect any evidence that when they were boys they wanted to be hotel keepers when they grew up, and, although circumstances have landed them in other vocations, hotel keeping has never lost its glamour, and successful hotel keepers remain objects of their sincerest admiration. But I cannot remember that I ever knew a boy who wanted to be a hotel keeper. It is not impossible that the children of hotel keepers play at hotel keeping, but it is a game to which other children are certainly not given. I have never been able to detect in these admirers of the hotel keeper any compelling, or even wishful and hopeless ambition to be hotel keepers themselves. There seems to be, indeed, in their conversation a wondering interest in hotel keepers, and a humble pride in being included, though as the least important, in a



When mine host was a personality

hotel keeper's circle of acquaintance, that hints at hero worship. When such men sit down together for a pleasant exchange of ideas, the talk soon runs to hotels and hotel keepers; and it is as if they had adopted, with a slight modification, the preamble of Carlyle's "Heroes and Her Worship." "We have undertaken," so they seem to agree, "to discourse here for a little on great men, their manner of appearance in our world's business, how they have shaped themselves in the world's history, what ideas men formed of them, what work they did; on hotel keepers, namely, and on their reception and performance."

More than once have I sat by, dumb with ignorance, while this topic has been enthusiastically under discussion, and it may be that my darkness confuses terms. I think naturally of a hotel keeper and a hotel proprietor as being synonymous. And so, if somebody mentions that he has been in such and such a big city, and put up at the King Rudolfo, the amateur of hotel keepers leaps into the conversational opening. He knows all about mine host of the King Rudolfo, no other than that great man, Henry Q. Bubble, mine host also of the King William, the King George, the Prince Charlie, the Wales, the Georgette, and other caravanserais too numerous for anybody but an amateur of hotel keepers to remember. Yet with all these hotels at his disposal, Henry Q. Bubble does not live in any of them! Mine host of the inns has a home of his own, a winter home and a summer home, and any traveler who expected to find a welcome there, without a proper letter of introduction, would be greatly disappointed. Or again mine host may be double-headed: those well-known twin geniuses in the art and mystery of keeping a hotel, Messrs. Bubble and Squeak, may own the King Rudolfo, the King William, the King George, the Prince Charlie, the Wales, and the Georgette.

Once in a while I like to hear these amateurs discuss their hobby. One might expect, meaning by that useful word a listener who takes hotels in a

normal way as places of convenient food and shelter when far from home, that such conversation would recapture and enjoy again something of the pleasure of travel and the comfort of inns. And when, as may happen, mine host is a personality in that older sense, I find that he belongs to the older school of hotel keepers, whose hotels were smaller. So it is not of the personality of mine host that these conversationalists converse; it is of the number of his hotels, the hotels he has owned in the past and the hotels that he is likely to own in the immediate future. I suppose there is printed a magazine periodical for people interested in hotels which provides



The humble pride of being included in a hotel keeper's circle of acquaintance

this information and tells how Henry Q. Bubble, ever lengthening his "string," has purchased the old Turnip Tavern at Hockpock-by-the-Sea, and will enlarge and reopen it the coming season under the name of the Wellington Arms. And to be associated in any way with Henry Q. Bubble is regarded as a straight avenue to worldly success. Only the other day I happened to speak to one of these enthusiasts of a youth whom we both knew, and I spoke regretfully because the youth had failed in his college entrance examinations, and had gone to work in a hotel.

"What hotel?" demanded the enthusiast quickly.

"The Wales," said I.  
"He's all right," said the enthusiast. "He'll get on. That's one of the bubble hotels. Henry Q. Bubble, you know. He owns the Wales, the Georgette, the Prince Charlie, the King William, the King George, and the King Rudolfo. Any boy that gets in a Bubble hotel, he's all right."

I was glad to hear it. And yet somehow I am not yet certain that it was unmitigated good fortune for the youth to fall in his entrance examinations for college, and land in consequence under the banner of mine host Bubbles.

There are men who can, and do, talk for hours about hotel keepers, and how they can possibly know so much on the subject fills me with wonder. But they tell each other interesting things, and sometimes I almost suspect that they watch me intently for some sign that I believe that they know Henry Q. Bubble, and others of the same vocation, and that he has taken them into his confidence. But to me a hotel keeper is a hotel keeper, and nothing more; I am in the same case with the boy in the poem to whom a primrose by the river's brim offered little material for extended conversation. Nor can I remember what they tell me about hotel keepers, but that is not particularly surprising. I do my best, but I am never able to remember for 10 minutes the interesting things that my friend who collects postage stamps tells me about postage stamps.

## GREAT SLAVE LAKE NAVIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

FT. SMITH, Alberta.—A record in northern transportation was created this year when the steamer which, or weeks had been waiting at this point to go north, left June 19 and 20. Great Slave Lake is seldom free from ice so early, and the opening of navigation will be of great advantage in transporting the heavy freight to the oil fields at Ft. Norman and other points in the far north.

AMERICA'S POLO  
VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The international polo cup is to be once more in its original home as soon as Mr. Devereux Milburn and his colleagues cross the Atlantic. For, as the result of a second match at Hurlingham—the headquarters of polo in England—the brilliant American four again proved their superiority over the defenders of the cup, this time by 10 goals to 6, and thus the "rubber" was won.

It was a great and glorious victory, though a victory by no means easily achieved. The English team had determined to profit by noting carefully and remedying their defects so obvious in the first encounter, and they came on to the field of play determined to avenge their defeat of four days previously. But they were no match in several vital respects for the representatives of the United States and they succumbed—valiantly nevertheless. The second was a faster, even a much more inspiring game than the first.

In the opening period of eight minutes—technically called "chukker"—America started off in the most bewildering fashion. The players urged their ponies on to their utmost speed and they hit the ball at the same time a good length and accurately. The English team was bewildered. Before they knew where they were America had attained a lead of 3 goals in as many minutes. The crowd—a most wonderful crowd—simply gasped with astonishment. Was the English team really a second-rate team after all? Was the evidence as provided by the first test match only too true? No, it could not be. They would pull themselves together and show their true worth. England, certainly, did improve—improve vastly until little difference apart from the accuracy of shooting at goal—could be detected, but they never recovered properly from those sensational minutes immediately after the referee had thrown the ball into the center of the ground.

Time and again England swooped down upon the American goal, but the aim was poor. There were occasions when the chance of the game went against them; there were other moments when the superb defense of the American captain, Mr. Milburn, alone frustrated their efforts. But one can not get away from the fact that the Englishmen failed to make the most of their opportunities. It was quite otherwise where the eventual victors were concerned. They had only to be given the smallest chance to grasp it firmly. Once Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Webb, or Mr. Stoddard got within reasonable shooting distance you could have no doubt that he would send the ball careering between the posts. There the secret of the American success lies. Going at top pace—never did ponies respond better to the call of their riders—they hit the ball accurately; they never became in the least flustered. On the other hand the English team, though they displayed remarkable horsemanship, as they invariably do, hesitated at the crucial moment—and, of course, they were lost.

So chukker follows chukker. In the second period England scores twice and America once. In the third America adds one goal to their lead, making the score 5-2. The fourth ends at 7-4 and the fifth—the most exciting of all—at 8-6. Then the home team play as they have never played before and the hopes of their supporters rise accordingly. At last, by a superb effort, they succeed in reducing the advantage which America has gained in the opening moments of the game. It is now or never. England attacks with fury in the sixth chukker but never a goal does she win. Still, there are eight minutes to go and, who knows, they might even yet draw level.

The sound of the gong and the players trot off to the sides for a change of ponies. A platoon of "supers" invade the ground and hurriedly refurbish the playing surface. Once more the gong and the teams, for the last time, are at it again.  
But English hopes, so high a short while previously, sink to zero. Mr. Hitchcock, the boy of the match, eludes his opponents and scores a magnificent, a marvelous goal for his country. America has once more regained the initiative and at an all-important juncture—and the fight is as good as over. Mr. Milburn scores

from a penalty and America rides off gallant winner of the game and the cup.

America owes much to Mr. Milburn. Never in his brilliant career has he played better than in this match; never has his foresight, his judgment, his leadership been more valuable. Should this be the last international struggle in which he will take part, for there can be no more now until five years hence—when England must go to Meadowbrook if she wishes to attempt to regain the trophy, as no doubt she will—and he may not care to once more undergo the strenuous preparation inseparable from such encounters, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is largely responsible for the wonderful strides that young Mr. Hitchcock, who is cut out to be his successor, has made. If the leadership of the "Big Four" is to be transferred it could not be entrusted to more capable hands.

England will commence organizing at once, no doubt, for the next battle. Her task is not so easy, for the war was an effective barrier to the development of polo ability among her youth. But it may be taken for granted that when a team is sent to the United States it will play as nobly and as honorably as both the present English and American sides have done.

TAKING CENSUS OF  
CANADA'S POPULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Upon six members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force devolves the responsibility of taking the census of that section of Canada's population which lives in the territory extending from Lesser Slave Lake to the Saskatchewan boundary, and from a short distance north of Peace River town to the top of the provinces in both cases.

Agents of the Indian department will "count" the Indians in the upper part of the Province and in the Mackenzie country beyond in connection with the payment of the treaty money. The mounted police in cooperation with the traders and missionaries will take the census of the Eskimos farther down the Mackenzie. The Eskimo census is always a matter of some uncertainty, but an effort will be made to secure as complete an enumeration as possible. Major Jennings of the R. C. M. P. at Edmonton, has gone north with a view to making arrangements for taking the census of the Eskimo population.

## LAKE ST. JOHN WATER POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—The Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec and chairman of the Running Streams Commission, conferred recently with Sir William Price, president of the Quebec Development Company, and other capitalists in connection with the granting of privileges to utilize the Lake St. John water power through the Grande Decharge. The project is a gigantic one, affecting hydraulic resources in Quebec as it would develop over 1,000,000 horsepower, and would allow the development of industries of all kinds in the Lake St. John and surrounding districts. The matter is under consideration by the members of the Provincial Cabinet. The original project would cost at least \$20,000,000 and the company was said to have received requests for more than half the power to be supplied. It was stated that the company intended to operate a factory in the district.

## ICE CREAM PRICES RESTORED

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Newsboys and school children in this city will march in a protest parade Thursday noon in an effort to induce dealers in ice cream and other soda fountain products to reduce their prices. Final plans for the demonstration were made in a meeting of members of the Newsboys' Club, which has been active in the crusade to have charges for ice cream cones cut to pre-war prices.

## JAIL FOR DRINKING DRIVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Thirty days in jail, and fines of \$200 in one case and \$100 in another were the penalties imposed upon two automobile drivers charged in the Sixth District Court with driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

LAND BONUS PLAN  
LOST IN ALASKA

Joint Memorial Requesting Congress to Provide Tracts for Service Men Defeated in the Territorial Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

JUNEAU, Alaska.—It is a matter of disappointment here that the joint memorial requesting Congress to provide a land bonus for those from Alaska who served in the military forces of the United States in the world war failed to pass. It received a good majority of the votes in the lower House but was defeated in the Senate. There was considerable discussion in both houses over the measure and various amendments were proposed, looking to safeguarding the giving out of public lands in Alaska.

As it was known that the Treasury was in such condition that it might embarrass the territory to try to give a cash bonus, as has been done in many of the states, it was ascertained that a land bonus would be satisfactory to a majority of the Alaska department of the American Legion.

This appeared to arouse the suspicions of the senators, who seemed to fear that the land might fall into the hands of corporations and be exploited for speculative purposes, or that some soldier or sailor would receive a piece of land on which minerals or an oil well might be discovered later on—although it was plainly stated that only strictly agricultural land could be allotted under the bonus. It has been pointed out by one of the officers of the legion that it has been the custom since the days of the American Revolution to give land bonuses to those serving in the military forces, and that such grants of land started the development of the west and made possible the later homestead laws; that the homestead laws have been applicable to Alaska since 1898, but that from that time to the present only approximately 150 homesteads have been patented and about 600 claims are now pending. So it will be seen that the settlement of Alaska in this way is very slow.

It is also pointed out that in Alaska there is in the neighborhood of 378,000,000 acres of land, of which only 1 or 2 per cent is owned by private interests, title to the other 98 or 99 per cent being in the federal government; that of this vast area there are from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 acres with a possible agricultural value, and the maximum that would be affected by such a land bonus would be not more than 500,000 acres. The records show that of a population of approximately 30,000 whites, over 2000 registrants were inducted into the military service from Alaska, and that fully 1500 additional left Alaska to enlist voluntarily in the army or navy, many of whom saw active service at the front.

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## TORONTO PRINTERS BOYCOTT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Employing printers of the Toronto Typographical Union have declared a business boycott upon all houses which have gone as far as to meet the demands of the employees by conceding a 44-hour week. At a special meeting of the employing printers it was voted "that the defense committee recommend that no member patronize any plant operating on the 44-hour basis and conceding union demands."

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The really smart blouse for street and general daytime wear in the dainty, hand-made ones of French voile or batiste. They afford a wide selection for the individual taste, from the simple plain tailored blouse to quite elaborately made ones with trimmings, darts and Irish lace used with hand-drawn work and embroidery.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FOREIGN BANK  
BRANCHES' STATUS

Member of Financial Committee  
of League of Nations Reports  
on Question That Interests  
Belgium and Other Countries

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Since the armistice Belgium has seen the number of branches of English and American banks considerably increased. Concerning the American banks, which display great activity, especially in transactions of exchange, a certain amount of criticism has been formulated in Belgium as in France. They have often been reproached with being the cause of the fluctuations in the price of the dollar.

The success and the very life of banks being bound up with the faculty of forecasting the future, it is not at all surprising that, foreseeing the demand, they should have accumulated a reserve of dollars, when offers predominated in the hope of selling at a profit on big selling days. That is called a banking transaction.

These transactions have served to admit and render popular measures which certain governments have thought fit to employ against branches of foreign banks. Certain countries do not even tolerate that foreign banks open branches on their territories.

## Object of Branches

Mr. Wallenberg, a Swedish banker of the financial and economic committee of the League of Nations, has examined the situation and furnished a report on the question. According to him, the establishment of these branches has two objects: the first is to allow countries, rich and well developed from an economic or financial point of view, to furnish capital to young countries not yet developed, and wanting the aid of the richer ones' money loans, which would tend to stabilize them.

The second: To establish communications between commercial centers of capitalistic countries, thus diminishing the existing variations between different money markets and facilitating international transactions. Certain countries, however, as Sweden, for instance, have no need of these foreign bank branches. They have a sufficiently developed credit system to satisfy the wants of their commerce and industry; they have no profit to obtain from foreign banks, who could not even develop the international market in those countries.

These countries should, therefore, have the right to forbid the establishment of foreign bank branches; but, on the other hand, the countries which have been forbidden should have the right of reciprocity.

The project proposed by Mr. Wallenberg comprises six articles altogether, all generally acceptable, with the exception of Article 3, set forth as follows: Article 3. The contracting states or countries agree and bind themselves to authorize foreign banks, incorporated in any other state or country, to establish a branch bank in the capital and one in each of the three most important centers, providing that the bank in question is able to prove its incontestable stability and it is conducted according to the most healthy rules of banking.

## Some of the Difficulties

It is very easy to perceive the difficulties which may arise from Article 3. Who will decide if a bank is financially solid and has healthy rules? By what criterion can it be established? The very vagueness of the expression would allow of all kinds of abuses in any country desirous, whilst saving appearances, to get rid of foreign banks.

The project has been badly received by London, the great money market of the world does not care about an agreement which would limit its activity, and it seems that Belgium has every interest to follow England in that way. The laws of the liberal school in banking matters cannot be put aside, notwithstanding the protectionist tendencies manifested by the majority of the great nations of the world, and for the future of humanity itself it is necessary that this merchandise, which is money, be rapidly exchanged to the best of the interests of those who can dispose of it and those who require it.

No great harm can come from the multiplication of foreign banks in Belgium, they cannot naturally go beyond the wants of the country without risking to go wrong. The only danger that may result from the increase of the number of foreign banks would be that of absorbing the national savings. But the mass of the Belgian public does not yet feel much inclined to intrust its money to foreign banks. The remarkable economic development of Belgium becoming an eminent international power cannot fail to rapidly bring about a change in the situation.

## SPITZERBERG COAL DISCOVERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—A great deal of excitement has been created by the discovery of new, and what are regarded as very valuable coal fields at Spitzbergen, particularly in the Kingsbay district. In one area, it is stated, large quantities of coal have been discovered, of much better quality than the best Newcastle.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday, July 12.37, October 12.35, December 12.28, January 12.30, March 12.35, Spot gale, middling 12.35.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Sir D. Drummond Fraser, K. B. E., organizer of the ter Meulen plan for international credits to those European continental countries which are unable to purchase foodstuffs and raw materials, has accepted the invitation of the American Bankers' Association to address the annual convention in Los Angeles, October 2 to 5.

New Britain, Connecticut, landlords announce a 10 per cent reduction due to a continued business depression. This is the third cut since January 1. This makes rentals 30 per cent lower than seven months ago.

Announcement has been made by the presidents of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh and the People's Savings & Trust Company that the banks will be combined, giving Pittsburgh a banking institution ranking in strength and size with the leading banks of the country. The First National will absorb the People's Trust and continue under the name of the "First National Bank of Pittsburgh."

A meeting of the stockholders has been called for August 30 to vote on an increase in the capital from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

With the United States iron production at the lowest figure since January, 1908, the June production in Alabama was the lowest in 10 years. In January, 1908, the country's production was 1,045,000 tons, compared with 1,064,000 tons in June of this year. Last month's production by the Alabama mines totaled only 93,224 tons.

## The Consolidated Profit and Loss

account of the Superior Oil Corporation of Delaware for the quarter ended March 31, last, shows a gross income of \$623,657.

During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1920, vessels of 2,210,221 gross tons for American owners and 33 vessels of 66,038 gross tons for foreign owners were built in the United States.

Steel operations at the plants of the British Empire State Corporation are now up to 70 per cent of a year ago. Production from the coal mines is running considerably ahead of last year. The second quarter is showing much better operations than the first, while contracts on hand show that the third quarter will be better than the second.

LONDON SILVER  
MARKET REPORT

Buying Has Lacked Energy but  
Prices Are Reported to Have  
Been Fairly Well Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Prices on the silver market have been fairly well maintained recently, but buying has been somewhat spasmodic and lacked energy. On the other hand supplies continue rather scanty, though American offerings have been freer. At the same time sales have been made from the same quarter to India. This disposition to meet the market doubtless has arisen from attempts to negotiate the sale of silver on account of German reparations finance, Samuel Montagu & Co. say, and rumors are passing current in this connection—well founded or otherwise—which tend to create an uneasy feeling in the various silver markets, though for the time being the actual effect is merely to retard or curtail business. It is possible that the world has some power of absorption just now owing to the speculative position of the China exchange.

The stock in Shanghai consists of about 36,700,000 ounces in sycee, and \$207,000. The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 35.54, the tael, and bar silver per standard ounce at about 35.5d.

NEW YORK MARKET  
DULL BUT HIGHER

NEW YORK, New York—The trend in the stock market was mostly upward yesterday, although trading was generally dull. Oils and rails were the favorites, their gains being attributed to favorable tariff and financial prospects. Mexican Petroleum and related shares fell back toward the close but recovered on short covering. Call money was firm at 6 per cent. Sales totaled 335,600 shares.

The close was firm; Mexican Petroleum 104½, up 3½; Studebaker 79½, up ½; Steel 72¾, up ¼; Atlantic Gulf 2½, up ¼. Reading 68½, x-d, up 2.

## TELEPHONE OPERATION FIGURES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following is a summary of operations of larger telephone companies for April, as compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission:

	1921	1920
Operating revenue	\$45,106,024	\$39,828,978
Operating expenses	31,842,083	30,188,748
Net operating revenue	13,263,941	9,640,230
Operating income	13,110,264	9,504,772
Surplus	10,625,461	6,921,837

For 4 months ended April 30:

	1921	1920
Operating revenue	173,917,324	156,922,890
Operating expenses	126,640,178	118,566,674
Net operating revenue	47,277,146	38,356,216
Operating income	46,512,409	37,579,315
Surplus	34,898,759	29,553,721

## JAMAICAN GOVERNMENT'S PLAN

NEW YORK, New York—Jamaican Government proposes to borrow between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 for taking over traction and light system of Kingston and electrifying the 127 miles of the government-owned Jamaica railway. The money, it is said, will be sought in London. Probable return on investment of \$6,000,000 will be around 15 per cent. The loan, it is believed, will bear a 5 per cent interest and will be purchased at about 92, making the total cost about \$6,900,000. This would leave a sufficient balance for a 5 per cent sinking fund to amortize the debt in 30 years.

SHOE AND LEATHER  
MARKETS REVIEW

Action of Buyers in Boston Indicates Future Business Prospects Are Encouraging for Fall but for Spring Are Undecided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—About 150 shoe buyers registered at the Shoe and Leather Exchange this month, and a study of their actions leads one to the conclusion that the situation, relative to future business, is encouraging. Though buyers are cautious in their commitments, fair orders are being booked for fall business, but practically nothing for spring. The larger buyers state that they intend to return by September 1, prepared to place orders for the spring, and summer of 1922, when they hope to have a clearer idea of what may be wanted. A decided hindrance to immediate action is largely attributable to the exaggerated styles which feature the better grades of footwear today.

Price tendencies are a little bullish in certain grades and easier in others. Reports from the shoe centers in the west are very good, for between-season period. Country merchants are somewhat hard pressed for ready money, but those in the larger centers are making satisfactory settlements, and are doing a fair business in cleaning up their stocks of warm weather goods.

## Packer Hide Market

Sales of packer hides reported last week follow:

	Trago	Cts	Cus
3000 May-June heavy native steers	13½	23	
3000 May-June Colorado steers	12	27	
1900 Nov-Dec 1920 native bulls	8	25	
3000 May native cows	11	25	

Also, there came to light a heavy movement in native steers, native cows, Colorado steers, and branded steers and cows, aggregating 350,000 hides, price concessions starting this trading. There was also booked a confidential sale of 10,000 May-June branded hides ranging 12, 13, and 13½ cents. Again, two tanning packers have sent to their tanneries approximately 90,000 hides. Therefore the combined withdrawals from the hide market have been large enough to put the quotations on a strong basis.

To offset any bullish movement these sales might excite in the dull conditions in the leather market, the demand for shoe, automobile, belting, and harness leathers continuing fair to light.

Country hides move slowly, quotations expressing but little prices, varying from 5 cents to 8 cents. Refrigerator hides are easy on account of a further decline in rates of exchange. Top price reported last week, 14¢ c. a. f. New York.

## Leather Markets

A decided improvement is noted in the demand for upper leather, but that for sole leather is rather limited. Tanners of hemlock sole trade are more active, though the lots changing hands are comparatively small. Prices are easy. B. A. overweights selling at 34 to 35 cents. Union backs move steadily, but sales still lack volume. Prices are a bit heavy, and an enterprising buyer can "do things" if his wants are sizable.

Oak sole has been quiet, but a fair demand started again last week. Backs sold from 50 to 55 cents and choice bends from 75 to 90 cents.

The demand for calfskins, if anything, on the increase. Choice colored skins are firm at 50 to 55 cents, but there are many good trades made at figures running from 30 cents upward. Black skins move slowly despite the advertising given them. Calf is quiet, and prices are nominal. There are a number of fancy finishes, but prices rule high.

The late movement in side upper leather, though not large, was sufficient to indicate that a steady demand had at last set in. The July visit of shoe buyers to the Boston shoe market gave an impetus to business generally. It is, however, a buyer's market yet, prices continuing low, choice colored chrome being offered at 28 to 30 cents, other grades ranging from 18 to 24 cents. The demand for black chrome is light, top selections priced at 24 cents. Elk is moving much better, first quality, colors, quoted at 24 cents, under grades from 14 to 18 cents.

Foreign buyers have faken thousands of kid skins, and are not through yet. Domestic buyers are not operating largely, their proximity to the tanneries making it needless to do so, but there is a steady weekly demand, therefore tanners feel that a good fall business is practically assured.

Despite the street talk of advanced prices, inquiry shows that such are spotty, at most. Choice selections, in colors or black, are firm at a range of 70 to 90 cents. Prime, spready colors sell from 50 to 60 cents, excellent medium quality is offered from 30 to 40 cents, and good 4x6 foot skins from 20 to 25 cents.

At the present price of raw skins tanners feel that they should get more for the finished product, and, if the demand increases too closely to normal, higher figures may be asked for all grades.

Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia patent leather markets are busy, some tannages sold ahead, and all prices strong. Top grades are quoted at 45 cents. Seconds 35 to 38 cents, the lower qualities from 20 to 30 cents, all chrome tannage. Bark patent ranges from 17 to 25 cents. Much of this leather is going abroad.

FRENCH PROTEST  
TRADE INQUISITION

Opposition to American Tariff Provisions Requiring Examination of the Exporters' Books

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—After the protest of the French Chamber of Commerce against the provisions of the American emergency tariff bill which permit American agents to examine the books of the French exporters, Walter Berry, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, made categorical statements to the effect that American traders here are opposed to what they consider to be inquisitorial measures.

They are not, he says, altogether new, since the rules of the American treasury envisaged them a long time ago. But up to the present, French exporters could refuse to show their registers to the American agents. Today, in theory, they are obliged to do so.

He declares that the bill is iniquitous in this respect because it ignores French sentiment. It is indispensable that the French Government should negotiate with the American Government for the removal of these measures.

BRITISH INVESTORS  
IN CITIES SERVICE

NEW YORK, New York—Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, of Sperling & Co., Ltd., London, leaving on the Olympic, said he had concluded negotiations with the Cities Service Company by which his company "Oscar" firm has always been largely interested in Cities Service Company," said Sir Edward, "and when the war started English investors held as much as \$25,000,000 of Cities Service securities. These were liquidated, as were other English-held American securities, by our government during the war."

"We have arranged to reenter the Cities Service Company to the extent that we will purchase up to \$10,000,000 of its different securities from the treasury. This, I believe, is the first repurchase of American securities for English investment since the war."

"Regarding the American oil situation, I believe there will be a shortage of petroleum here next year. I haven't changed my opinion, expressed a year or two ago, that America would be a big importer of oil, say in the next 10 years, much of it from Great Britain. By that time America will be a huge consumer that its domestic supply will prove inadequate. English companies are very strongly entrenched throughout the world in potential oil resources which will be opened up as demand expands. Economic and industrial affairs in England have definitely turned the corner. We have had a lot of trials, but I feel the worst is over."

LONDON EXCHANGE  
MARKETS SLUGGISH

LONDON, England—The holiday season kept the attendance of brokers on the stock exchange at a minimum and markets were sluggish. Oil shares were irregular but weaker in the main. Shell Transport & Trading 5-16, Mexican Eagle 5-7-18. Hudson's Bay was 6½.

Dollar descriptions were firm in sympathy with New York exchange. Home rails were steady but featureless. Argentine rails rallied on repurchases. Gilt-edged investment issues were quiet and checked. French loans were firmly maintained. Operations in Kafirs were professional but the division showed stability. Further improvement in the staple stiffened the rubber department.

Consols for money 47½. Grand Trunk 4½, De Beers 10½, Rand Mines 2½, bar silver 37½ d. per ounce, money 3½ per cent; discount rates: short bills 4½ per cent, three months' bills 4½ per cent.

## UNITED STATES EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Department of Commerce reports exports of domestic products during June and the 12 months ended June 30 as follows:

	June	1921	1920
Broadstuffs	\$68,410,840	\$81,151,860	
Cottonseed	1,199,467	2,568,283	
Meat	24,075,786	48,956,389	
Cotton	30,519,440	50,140,705	
Mineral oils	26,584,274	46,261,693	
12 months	1,071,866,449	808,357,263	
Longshore Oil	31,392,328	36,230,471	
Meal and Prod	403,359,571	771,031,780	
Cotton	606,186,139	1,331,707,025	
Mineral oils	535,566,369	426,349,164	

## SHELLAND COPPER DISCOVERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LERWICK, Shetland—Two rich copper lodes discovered at Sandwick in the island of Yell, one of the Shetland group, promise a permanent industry for the people of Shetland. A shaft pierced 500 feet deep in the eastern lode has revealed a copper-bearing zone estimated to contain 100,000 tons of ore, while the western section at a greater depth is estimated to produce 300,000 tons.

## BRITISH MILLS RUN ON OIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Statistics just received officially in London show that already a number of mills in Lancashire and Yorkshire have been adapted to burn oil instead of coal, and are never likely to revert to the older practice. Even with mining resumed it will be far cheaper to burn oil than coal for several years to come. The work of oil-land development is, therefore, expected to be prosecuted with the utmost energy, and in no branch of commerce is the outlook thought to be better.

TRADE PREDICTION  
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Flickerings of Change in Industries Portend Revival by Coming Autumn, the International Chamber of Commerce Is Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"It is too early yet to predict, but I venture to think that the cessation of the coal strike will mark a new start in our industry," said Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who presided at a dinner given by the government to the delegates of the congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Lancaster House recently. "No one wishes to make rash promises. We have gone through a period of very great industrial depression but already, so far as I can gather from the information at my disposal, there are at least the flickerings of a new order in the great industries of this country, and if we once get started again, as I hope we shall do soon, I believe that there will be a revival in the course of the coming autumn. In the end it may be proved that we have had to go through a somewhat agonizing experience in order to get right down to the realities of the new situation." The International Credit Scheme, added Sir Robert, did not appear to be operating quickly enough, and it was necessary to aid it by every means. In connection with the new scheme, he believed that some very large operations were under consideration. Nobody could say that any scheme was the best and it was up to them to try to find a means by which that great movement might be encouraged.

## Message From America

Responding on behalf of the American delegation, Mr. A. C. Bedford of the Standard Oil said they were particularly honored at being the guests of the government. To the government and the people they brought a message of good will from the United States of America. As business men and citizens they gave the assurance that President Harding and Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, enjoyed to a remarkable degree the confidence of their whole people.

Great Britain had been a creditor nation for many years. Her business men thought in terms of international trade. Americans were experiencing only the beginnings of their opportunities, as well as responsibilities as a creditor nation. Before the war they found it possible to employ at home all the capital they could raise, and found it necessary to obtain a large additional supply abroad. All this is now changed.

## No Trade Boundary

"We are realizing," he said, "that the trade of the world knows no boundary lines. We welcome the thought that the International Chamber of Commerce promises to include within its ranks all commercial nations. We see that in the future we of the United States of America must cast our lot with business men of the world. We must take risks outside our national boundary lines, we must unite with the business men of all nations in clearing the waste places, in making fruitful the barren fields, and in training nature to become more than ever responsive to promoting the highest welfare of mankind."

"The first results of peace threatened to be as disturbing, and even disastrous as the events of war. Since the conclusions of the Commission on Reparations have found acceptance, we may anticipate a stabilization of conditions without which all trade is speculation. And we know from recent experience that when trade becomes speculation the reckless gambler may take the place of the industrious, prudent merchant, and a world accustomed to integrity finds it not unreasonable to close its shop and cease its toil. We may hope that we are at the close of an era in which this tendency has been all too obvious, and that, with a revival of confidence and stability we may turn our faces to the future with eager resolution."

## PRODUCTION OF NEW OIL WELLS

OIL CITY, Pennsylvania—Completions in the oil fields during the first six months of 1921, were 12,811, a decrease of 2787 as compared with the same period of 1921, according to The Derrick. New production credited to these wells was 1,328,637 barrels, a loss of 543,974 barrels. Dry holes aggregated 2971, a loss of 204, and gas wells were 1072, a gain of 92.

## BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Average prices of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago, follows:

	Changes from Mon. Sat. Yr. ago
10 highest grade rails	78.95 - .07 - 2.38
10 second grade rails	73.21 - .20 - 4.20
10 public utility bonds	72.77 - .01 - 3.42
10 industrial bonds	84.30 - .01 - 3.31
Combined average	76.56 - .06 - 2.63

## AUTOMOBILE EXPERIMENTS

DETROIT, Michigan—Tests of two automobiles have been made in Lansing, one being a front-drive car, which, it is claimed, reduces skidding and sway at curves and permits effective brake-control of front wheels, lower slung body and one length of wheelbase. The other car is a steamer, weighing less than 2000 pounds and is expected to be more economical of operation from a fuel standpoint than the average gas car.

## DIVIDENDS

Baltimore & Ohio, semiannual of 3% on preferred, payable September 1 to stock of July 30.

Houston Oil, semiannual of 3% on preferred, payable August 1 to stock of July 10.

Iron Products Corporation of Wilmington, Delaware, quarterly of \$2 on preferred, payable August 15 to stock of August 1.

New England Trust, semiannual of \$10, payable August 1 to holders of July 1.

Cities Service of New York, monthly of 1¼ per cent on common in script and 1¼ of 1 per cent in script on preferred and preferred B shares, all payable August 1 to stock of July 15. The dividend on the bankers' shares also has been declared in ratable proportion to the dividend disbursement on common stock.

Montreal Tramways, quarterly of 2½ per cent on common, payable August 1 to stock of July 20.

Morris Plan Company of New York, 1½ per cent payable August 1 to stock of July 25.

Philadelphia Company, semiannual of \$125 a share on 5 per cent preferred, payable September 1 to stock of August 10.

Texas Power Light, quarterly of 1¼ per cent on preferred, payable August 1 to stock of July 12.

AUSTRALIAN CAR  
IMPORTS DECLINE

Automobiles Coming Into Country Drop 50% in Three Months Because of Additional Duties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—In three months the importation of motor cars to Australia dropped more than 50 per cent as a direct result of additional duties imposed by the new Australian tariff now before the Commonwealth Parliament. In emphasizing this the motor car importers' section of the Federal Council of Motor Traders told the Minister for Customs, Mr. Casey Greene, that a higher duty on certain chassis parts would produce chaos. The great increase in the price of imported cars, owing to the tariff, was viewed with concern by motor traders.

The Minister was asked to include in the new tariff schedule a definite description of what constitutes a motor car chassis. The deputation also urged that the rates on cars imposed in 1914 should not be changed and that the present duty of 40 per cent on batteries be altogether abolished.

Mr. Casey Greene promised consideration of the requests when Parliament was dealing with those items in the tariff, but he said that although motor transport was also used for utilitarian purposes, motor cars were more or less of a luxury and the government considered itself entitled to obtain whatever revenue was possible from that source. The duty on chassis was entirely a revenue one.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN  
GOES FOR MATERIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Bank of England recently issued the prospectus of £5,000,000 New Zealand Government 6 per cent inscribed stock, 1926-51. The interest is payable half yearly at the Bank of England on February 1 and August 1, and the principal is repayable at par on August 1, 1951, or may be redeemed at par after August 1, 1936, the first six months' dividend being payable on February 1, 1922. The stock is issued at 96 per cent, £5 on application, £31 July 7, 1921, £30 August 4, 1921, and £30 on September 2, 1921. Approximately \$3,000,000 of the proceeds of the loan will be applied to the payment for contracts placed in the United Kingdom for rolling stock and material required for the extension of railways, and plant for additional electric power developments, etc.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tuesday	Monday	Parity
Sterling	\$3.59½	\$3.59½	\$4.8665
France (Franch.)	.0779	.0779½	.1920
France (Belg.)	.0757½	.0757	.1920
France (Swiss)	.0757	.0757	.1920
Lira	.0454½	.0446	.1920
Guilder	.3143	.3187	.4020
German marks	.0130	.0128	.2380
Canadian dollar	.85½	.87½	....
Argentine peso	.2782	.2813	.4325
Drachmas (Grek)	.0445	.0445	.1920
Pesetas	.1287	.1286	.1923
Swedish kronor	.1087	.1095	.2680
Norwegian	.1250	.1310	.2680
Danish kroner	.1533	.1535	.2680

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices made slight recoveries yesterday, closing quotations being ¼ to 1½ points higher, with July at 1.27, September at 1.28½, and December at 1.32. Corn prices advanced fractionally, with July at 64½, September 62½, and December 63½. Hogs and provisions were weak. July pork



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## N. W. WHITNEY AND P. O'HARA LEADING

Scores Run High in the First Day's Play of the United States Open Golf Championship Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With 43 players, which includes three amateurs, qualifying yesterday, the second half of the field, comprising 136 players, will compete today for the right to enter the United States open golf championship rounds due to start here at the Columbia Country Club tomorrow.

With added entrants the entire field is 245, the same number that competed in the record-breaking tournament for the title last summer at the Inverness Club, Toledo, Ohio. The class of golf displayed, however, is not as good, despite the many international and national players of note competing. Hot, dry weather has made the greens so fast at the Columbia Country Club that low scores are out of the question. Players anxious to be sure to qualify in the short 18 holes allotted, are unable to do themselves justice on account of their hesitancy and carelessness in putting. The fast greens cause unusually poor work.

N. W. Whitney of the Audubon Club, New Orleans, and Patrick O'Hara of Richmond Country Club, led the field of 125 players in the first day's qualifying round. The amateur player from New Orleans presented a card of 73 as did the Richmond professional.

W. C. Hagen of New York, J. J. Farrell of Quaker Ridge, John Burke of St. Paul, who was runner-up among four in the open championship last year, and W. H. Trivinger of Bloomfield, were among the leaders. Each scored a 74.

Abe Mitchell of England, one of the two greatest professionals in the world, and rated as the longest driver, got 75. Mitchell drove over the famous seventeenth green in his round, going over the railroad tracks back of the green, a feat not performed before in the history of the course. Mitchell was paired with Jack Hutchison, British open champion of Glenview, Illinois, and played consistently. Hutchison, who appears over-polished, started badly and took a 40 on the outward journey. He was forced to play exceptionally well, but came in with 54 for a card of 76.

With Mitchell was Fred McLeod, the Columbia professional, who made a 76. R. L. Finkenstein, the Columbia amateur, made another 75, a remarkably performance in that he failed slightly to qualify last season. Finkenstein played around with Hagen and this pair was consistently good all the way.

The remainder of the field of 43 which qualified Tuesday got in with scores of 75 or better. John Cowan of Oakley made 76, as did eight others.

J. H. Kirkwood, the Australian, who went out in 34, found trouble on the homeward journey and took 6 and 7 on the eleventh and twelfth. Kirkwood managed to get a 78. He showed fine sportsmanship by taking issue with the scorer as he feared he had made one stroke more. A correct count was made and Kirkwood was satisfied, although it looked for more than two hours as though he would fall to get in the qualified number even with a 78.

The performance of Whitney was especially fine. Whitney's card for the rounds follows:

Out ..... 54 44 54 52 34—38  
In ..... 4 6 34 6 4 34 4—37-72

Pat O'Hara of Richmond, with the same card, turned in the following score:

Out ..... 4 4 35 4 5 34 34—38  
In ..... 5 4 6 4 4 34 4—37-72

In the first qualifying round a number of prominent players failed to get in with 75. David Thompson, J. W. Platt, the Philadelphia amateur, William MacFarlane, John Dowling, Alex Ross and F. L. McNamara will be forced to watch the real test on Thursday. There were eight players with cards of 79, 12 with cards of 80, 11 with cards of 81, five with cards of 82 and the same number with scores of 83. Five scored 84, four scored 85, three scored 86, five scored 87 and eight had cards of higher than 88. In all 16 players were during the 18 holes of play, failing to turn in cards. The cards for the first day's play follow:

Player and Club	Out	In	Total
N. W. Whitney, Audubon	37	37	74
Pat O'Hara, Richmond	37	37	74
J. J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge	38	38	76
W. C. Hagen, New York	38	38	76
John Burke, St. Paul	39	39	78
W. H. Trivinger, Bloomfield	37	41	78
Abe Mitchell, England	37	41	78
R. L. Finkenstein, Columbia	37	41	78
Fred McLeod, Columbia	37	41	78
John Cowan, Oakley	37	41	78
Edward Loe, Ravine	37	41	78
John Broderick, Essex	37	41	78
C. V. Betschler, Arlington	37	41	78
Jack Hutchison, Glenview	37	41	78
Fred Canessa, West Point	37	41	78
B. A. Crickelbach, Essex	37	41	78
J. A. Carrara, Red Run	37	41	78
J. Donachie, Sagamore	37	41	78
T. J. Ra Joppie, Maplewood	37	41	78
Capl. C. Clark, Engineers	37	41	78
Louis Teller, Erie	37	41	78
L. L. Kerrigan, Sylvania	37	41	78
Alex Campbell, Leontville	37	41	78
M. T. Barnett, Tredyffrin	37	41	78
J. B. Ross, Allegheny	37	41	78
J. E. French, Youngtown	37	41	78
J. J. Rova, Germantown	37	41	78
C. J. Ferguson, Spring Lake	37	41	78
W. Thompson, C. C. Virginia	37	41	78
A. J. Sanderson, Sloss-Holiday	37	41	78
J. B. Kirkwood, Australia	37	41	78
G. T. Sayers, Merion	37	41	78
Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills	37	41	78
J. Farnester, Meadowbrook	37	41	78
W. C. Sherwood, Newark	37	41	78
Frank Bellwood, Garden City	37	41	78

## LEADERS TO BATTLE FOR FIRST POSITION

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	46	31	.644
New York	44	31	.623
Washington	47	48	.511
St. Louis	42	47	.473
Boston	40	46	.465
St. Paul	40	48	.453
Chicago	38	49	.437
Philadelphia	35	53	.394

RESULTS TUESDAY

New York 5, Detroit 5  
Philadelphia at Chicago  
Cleveland at Washington 4  
St. Louis at Philadelphia 4

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis  
New York at Cleveland  
Philadelphia at Chicago  
Washington at Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Today marks the beginning of two important series of games in the American League baseball championship race, as the New York Highlanders meet the Cleveland World Champions at Cleveland in a battle for first place in the standing. Cleveland now holds the lead by a margin of only one game. At the same time Washington will meet Detroit at Navin Field in a series which will have a decided bearing on third place in the standing. Washington now holding the place by a margin of three and one-half games. Four games were played yesterday and honors were even between the east and west, as New York defeated Detroit, 5 to 4, and Boston won from Chicago, 1 to 0, while Cleveland defeated Washington, 6 to 4, and St. Louis defeated Philadelphia, 5 to 4.

## BOSTON RED SOX WIN

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Boston Red Sox triumphed in the final contest of the present series, yesterday, shutting out Chicago, 1 to 0. Bush held the locals to five scattered hits. Both teams played errorless ball. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—Bush and Ruel; McWeeny and Schalk. Umpires—Dineen and Moriarty.

## NEW YORK WINS AGAIN

DETROIT, Michigan—New York closed its series with Detroit here yesterday by capturing the last game, 6 to 5. Hoyt was sent in to pitch for the visitors and although hit freely managed to hold his team one game behind Cleveland. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	3

Batteries—Hoyt and Schang; Daus and Bolivar. Umpires—Chill and Connolly.

## CLEVELAND WINS, 6 TO 4

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Although outbatted Cleveland bunched their hits in the fifth, sixth and seventh innings and held on to first place in the standing by winning from Washington yesterday, 6 to 4. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	3

Batteries—Mall, Bagby and Nunnaker, O'Neill; Erickson, Schanot and Pleinich. Umpires—Evans and Owens.

## ST. LOUIS WINS, 5 TO 4

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—St. Louis took another game from Philadelphia yesterday, 5 to 4. Hasty opened in the box for Philadelphia, but was replaced by Rommel when the locals looked dangerous in the fourth. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	1

Batteries—Morris, Eayne and Severed; Hasty, Rommel and Perkins. Umpires—Wilson and Hildebrand.

## JAMES MOORCROFT WINS FIRST PLACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. CATERINES, Ontario—The Gladstone Athletic Club runners of Toronto swept everything before them in the annual 10-mile Martin road race here yesterday when members of the club ran first, second, third, fifth and tenth. The Martin race is considered the premier road race of eastern Canada and attracted a field of 24 starters.

Charles White of the Gladstones led all the way until near the finish when his club mate, James Moorcroft, passed him. Moorcroft's time was 57m. 11-1/2, which is considered very good considering conditions. The record is 52m. 54.1-5, made by Stewart Allan in 1919. Allan finished ninth. The race was part of a big athletic program in connection with St. Catherine's old home week. The first 10 to finish were:

James Moorcroft, Toronto, 57m. 11-1/2; James A. Dellow, Toronto, 57m. 25-1/2; William St. Catherine, 57m. 40-1/2; Eddie Rae, Hamilton; Arthur Scholes, Toronto; Frank Hamilton, Buffalo; Thomas Ellis, Hamilton; James Graham, Buffalo; Stewart Allan, St. Catherine; Percy Wyver, Toronto.

## INDIA TENNIS TEAM WINS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The India Davis Cup lawn tennis team has survived its round with the French team at Colombes by 4 matches to 1. Today the two remaining singles matches were played. M. Giesse defeated Jean Samazeuilh and S. M. Jacob defeated W. H. Laurent.

## SEVERAL RECORDS MAY BE IMPROVED

Dual Track and Field Meet Between British and United States Universities Expected to Produce Fine Performances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prospects of more than one new record being made in the international intercollegiate track meet which is to be held between the combined teams of Harvard and Yale, and Oxford and Cambridge, in the Harvard Stadium on Saturday, are extremely bright despite the fact

event, finished second in this event in the British championships July 3 in better than 4m. 16-1/2. Capt. D. F. O'Connell of Harvard is a fine miler, and with the competition he is expected to turn in the record of the Light Blue of Cambridge should be forced to a new mark in order to win. The present record is 4m. 21-1/2, made by H. W. Gregson of Cambridge in 1904.

The two-mile record of 9m. 29 1-5, made by E. G. Taylor of Oxford in 1911, appears to be perfectly safe, as the runners who are to represent the four universities have never shown time better than this mark.

The present record for the 120-yard hurdles is 15 3-5, and it was made by G. A. Chisholm of Yale in 1911. With G. A. Trowbridge Jr. of Oxford, former Princeton hurdler, out of the meet, C. G. Krogness of Harvard appears to be the only competitor with a chance

at the record, and it is doubtful if he better the present mark. In the intercollegiate the Harvard star finished second to E. J. Thomson of Dartmouth College, the world's champion, and he repeated this feat the Fourth of July in the National A. A. U. championships at Pasadena, California.

If there is not a new record in the running high jump there will be no excuses to offer as R. W. Landon, the Olympic champion, is to represent Yale, and time and time again he has bettered the present mark of 6ft. 1 1/2, made by J. S. Spraker of Yale in 1901. Krogness of Harvard has also done better than the present mark, but he is not as consistent a performer as the Yale star. Neither Oxford nor Cambridge can offer a jumper with a record of 6ft.

It is confidently predicted that the running broad jump record of 23ft. 1 1/2, which was made by G. C. Vassall of Oxford in 1899, will be improved upon by a good margin as Gourdin, Harvard's famous athlete, has bettered this mark by over a foot, and it will be a big surprise if he does not win that event with a 24-foot leap.

There are fair prospects of a new record in the 16-pound hammer throw. J. F. Brown of Harvard has thrown the missile 155ft. in practice, but has never yet bettered 150 in competition. The present record is 152ft. 8in., and was made by T. L. Shevlin of Yale in 1904. The present records follow:

Event	Record	Holder	Year
100-YARD DASH	15 3/4	W. A. Schick, Jr., Harvard	1904
120-YARD HURDLES	15 3/5	G. A. Chisholm, Yale	1911
1-MILE RUN	4m. 16 1/2	C. G. Davidson, Cambridge	1899
2-MILE RUN	9m. 29 1-5	H. W. Gregson, Cambridge	1904
3-MILE RUN	15m. 54 1-5	E. G. Taylor, Oxford	1911
4-MILE RUN	19m. 54 1-5	J. S. Spraker, Yale	1901
5-MILE RUN	24m. 54 1-5	C. G. Vassall, Oxford	1899
6-MILE RUN	29m. 54 1-5	T. L. Shevlin, Yale	1904

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 3, St. Louis 2  
Pittsburgh 10, New York 1  
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 1  
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 4

GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston  
Chicago at Philadelphia  
Cincinnati at New York  
St. Louis at Brooklyn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Braves were the only eastern team able to win a game in the National League yesterday and they defeated St. Louis by a great ninth-inning rally, 3 to 2. Pittsburgh took its turn at defeating New York by a score of 10 to 1, while Chicago won from Brooklyn, 3 to 1, and Cincinnati again defeated Philadelphia, 6 to 4.

## PITTSBURGH WINS EASILY

NEW YORK, New York—Pittsburgh made it an even break on the series with New York yesterday by taking the last game, 10 to 1. The winners made 7 runs and 7 hits in the fourth inning, including two homers and a triple. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Adams and Schmidt; Ryan, Sallee, Denton, Zink, Causey and Smith. Umpires—Brennan and Quigley.

## BOSTON WINS IN NINTH

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Rallying in the ninth inning, Boston scored two runs and defeated St. Louis, 3 to 2. Watson held the visitors to five hits, while his team mates collected nine. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Watson and O'Neill; Gowdy; Walker and Clemens. Umpires—Hart and McCormick.

## CINCINNATI WINS, 6 TO 4

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Cincinnati took an early lead in the game with Philadelphia yesterday and won out, 6 to 4. Misplays contributed to Philadelphia's defeat. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	12	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	3

Batteries—Geary, Lunge and Harrgrave; Winters and Peters. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

## CHICAGO WINS IN THIRTEENTH

BROOKLYN, New York—After tying the score at 1 all in the ninth, Chicago won the final game of the series

yesterday, 3 to 1. Smith and Cheever kept the contest a thrilling pitchers' duel until the latter was taken out in the eighth to make way for a pinch hitter. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	3

Batteries—Cheever, York, Martin and Daly; Smith and Miller. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

## J. C. WHITE IS STILL LEADING BOWLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England—In spite of the extreme hardness of the wickets in England during the first two months of the 1921 cricket season, the first three positions in the list of county championship bowling averages on July 2 were held by slow bowlers. J. C. White, Somerset's slow left-hander, maintained the lead with the splendid average of 12.46, closely followed by the well-known Yorkshireman, W. R. Rhodes, who had an average of 12.98. White's figures were all the more remarkable in that he had taken many more wickets than any other bowler, but A. P. Freeman's record of 73 wickets for an average of 14.28 apiece also made very good reading. The three slow bowlers mentioned were immediately followed by three fast bowlers in the shape of J. W. H. T. Douglas, Harry Howell, and William Bestwick. The last-named, it will be remembered, made a stir by capturing all 10 wickets in one innings, a feat never before accomplished by a Derbyshire bowler. Curiously enough, White performed a similar feat on the same afternoon for Somerset. E. H. Bowley, a Sussex batsman, was tried as a bowler during June, and met with considerable success. The list:

County	Wickets	Average
J. C. White, Som.	583	12.46
W. R. Rhodes, York	441	12.98
A. P. Freeman, Kent	391	14.28
J. W. H. T. Douglas, Essex	372	14.54
Harry Howell, War.	315	15.87
Wm. Bestwick, Der.	303	15.34
E. H. Bowley, Sussex	281	16.71
H. A. Peach, Surrey	165	16.75
C. Parker, Gloucestershire	152	18.96
C. H. Parkin, Lanc.	206	17.09
F. E. Woolley, Kent	331	17.51
G. G. Macaulay, York	342	17.68
T. T. Rhodes, Lanc.	230	17.70
J. W. Wells, North.	192	18.00
H. W. Lee, Middle.	234	18.08
George Cox, Sussex	353	18.08
Nigel Haig, Mid.	424	18.10
G. Bennett, Lanc.	171	18.18
J. W. Hearne, Mid.	191	18.19
E. R. Remnant, Lanc.	153	18.42
J. Nash, Glamorgan	251	18.43
Roy Kilner, York	289	18.61
J. W. Hinch, Surrey	225	18.61
G. A. Rotherham, W.	187	18.62
Alec Morton, Der.	221	18.62
L. Cook, Lanc.	205	18.62

## OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE SWIMMING MEET TIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England—When swimming teams representing Oxford and Cambridge universities met at the Bath Club, London, recently, the result was a tie, each side winning one race and the third ending in an even distribution of points. The first event to be decided was at 50 yards. This necessitated a turn, and was won by a touch by J. M. Saunders of Oxford in 27-1/2. A. M. McKellar, Cambridge, was a good second, with another Oxonian, A. T. Wilde, third. B. L. Silberbauer of Cambridge brought up the rear.

In the quarter-mile Oxford furnished the first man in K. A. Burton, who covered the distance in 6m. 23-5/8, winning by five yards. As M. L. Berlyn and A. B. G. Stevens, both of Cambridge, came in second and third respectively, and R. H. T. Drake, Oxford, was last, the points were evenly divided.

To avoid defeat, Cambridge had thus to win the 100-yard race, the third and last to be decided. From the dive-in it was obvious that only an inch or so would separate first and second. As it was, McKellar of Cambridge just gained the verdict—the judges were divided for some little while—Saunders of Oxford finishing second. C. W. Uford gained the third place, being slightly ahead of Drake. In addition to the events mentioned there were some magnificent fancy diving and a water-polo—neither included in the intervarsity contests. In the water-polo match, Oxford just defeated Cambridge by the odd goal in three, H. L. Price scoring twice for the Dark Blues and R. Gore Smith for Cambridge. The Oxford team included M. C. Nokes, better known as a hammer-thrower.

FOHL IS REAPPOINTED

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—P. de C. Ball, owner of the St. Louis American League Baseball Club, has announced the reappointment of Lee Fohl as 1932 manager. The announcement was made at this time Mr. Ball explained, to stop rumors that Fohl was to be released.

## THIRD LANARK BEATS NEW YORK

Famous Scottish Soccer Football Team Wins a Hard-Fought Game by a Score of 2 to 1

NEW YORK, New York—Third Lanark defeated the New York Football Club in an international soccer match here Sunday by a score of 2



ISLAND LABOR BILL  
DISPLEASES LEADER

Mr. Gompers Says The Hawaiian Planters Pushing Measure to Admit Chinese Coolie Labor — Economic Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — "A principle maintained by our government for 40 years is being menaced by the bill recently introduced in the House, providing for the importation of oriental laborers into Hawaii in the event of a labor shortage." With this broadside, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has opened fire on a resolution which, according to his claims, is being jammed through by the use of some unusual methods.

The bill in question was introduced to the House on the afternoon of July 7, referred to the Committee on Immigration, and favorably reported the next morning by Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, chairman of the committee. This expeditious manner of dealing with a bill involving such an important labor question Mr. Gompers regards with suspicion. "It is impossible," he said in a statement made after he had appeared before Chairman Johnson to protest the bill, "not to resent the manner in which it was sought to jam through this joint resolution. Analysis of the parliamentary procedure in reference to it can hardly inspire one with sympathy for the measure, but rather with a feeling that some unusual methods are being employed to force it through."

Importance of Bill  
According to officials of the Federation of Labor, the effects of the bill are more far-reaching than might at first be supposed. It provides for the importation of oriental labor into Hawaii in case the President declares the existence of a crisis in the labor market. Oriental labor, says the federation, means Chinese coolies, and the introduction of a system of peonage on Hawaiian sugar plantations that would be harmful to wage and living standards among the white laborers. It would mean a gradual cutting off of the flow of American and European labor to Hawaii, and in the end would delay the Americanization of the islands, since the introduction of white labor is a considerable factor in this process. It is also feared that such a step would be the entering wedge to bringing Chinese coolies into the United States.

Mr. Gompers, supported solidly by the federation, contends that the bill is backed by sugar planters working for the profits that would come from a wage scale even lower than the one now exists on the Hawaiian plantations. It is understood that telegrams have been sent to all the important labor organizations of the Pacific coast urging them to protest against the passage of the measure.

Questions Claimed  
In his statement, Mr. Gompers branded as untrue the main contentions made by supporters of the bill: namely, that only Chinese labor can be used on the plantations, that white labor cannot be obtained, and that the industry will not support wages high enough to satisfy white labor. Numerous reports, he charges, showing the true situation in Hawaii, a situation of peonage, poverty and profiteering all but unbelievable, have been suppressed by men high in the government. Present reports made to the Department of Labor and to Congress he brands as "meaningless tables on the cost of living and wages, with no effort to depict conditions and to analyze the great and important questions that affect employment in Hawaii." He suggested as a partial solution of the labor problem in the islands cooperation of the planters with the territorial immigration board, which attempts to stimulate European immigration, with the probable result that standards of wages and living would be brought more nearly into equality with those existing in America.

ACTION AGAINST ICE  
CREAM PROFITEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — While warnings issued to retail ice cream dealers have been producing in some cases of a downward movement in prices, the trend has not been pronounced and a conference of the entire membership of the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life will be held today to consider action. It is charged that many dealers in ice cream and temperance beverages have been profiteering extensively, maintaining prices of 15 and 20 cents for ice cream and drinks costing between 2 and 4 cents. It is probable that the action of the commission will take the form of passing resolutions to public hearing on their right to continue reaping profits said to reach 800 per cent in some instances.

ARMENIAN CHILDREN  
CABLE THEIR THANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York — Armenian children through the Armenian Patriarch in Constantinople have cabled to the Near East Relief Commission, their thanks for the help sent to them by American children. It is estimated that more than 100,000 children in Armenia, Syria and adjacent areas in the Levant are entirely dependent upon the relief organization for food, clothing and shelter.

The organization announces a cam-

aign for the gift of American grain during the harvest months to preserve these children and the adult refugees during the winter. Reports from agents overseas indicate a total loss of the harvest in many regions because of continued disorders.

"We beg you to remember," the children say, "that peace has not yet come to our land and that without your help we must perish."

MORE TAXATION ON  
WILD LAND IS URGED

Maine Governor Says Valuation of These Areas Should Be Investigated—Need of Tax on Water Power Is Argued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland, Maine News Office  
PORTLAND, Maine — Advocating larger taxation on the wild lands of the state and legislation to enable the taxation of water power, Gov. Percival P. Baxter says that the people of Maine are overburdened with taxes. "Farms, homes, the industries and other property of the state can stand about so much taxation," says Governor Baxter. "The burdens of taxation are not in every case equally borne by those who ought to pay them and injustice causes unrest."

"When it is realized that in 1920 there were almost 12,000 fewer farms being operated in Maine than in 1910, it can readily be seen that the situation is critical. To be exact the United States Census gives this figure as 11,778. Farm life at best is hard and above all farmers need tax relief. There is a widespread opinion in Maine that the wild lands of the state are not bearing their proper share of the burdens of taxation. These lands represent about one-tenth of the total valuation of the State, but compared with other property in the State in 1920 they paid about one-fifth of the total amount of state and municipal taxes. With the reduced state tax this difference will be even wider."

"Nobody wishes to place an undue burden upon the wild lands of the State, and there are reasons why they should not be subjected to municipal taxes, but when it is considered that the average value of the wild lands is \$7.11 per acre and that in 1920 they paid but .04 7-10 taxes, and this will be less than 3 cents in 1921, it can be seen that the valuation of these lands should be investigated."

"In 1915 during my first legislative session an appropriation was made for cruising wild lands to ascertain their value for taxation purposes. This appropriation has been continued under difficulties and \$90,000 has been expended by the State. As a result of this expenditure the State has received in taxes \$175,000 showing a net gain to the State on this investigation of \$475,000."

"There is another class of property that is not bearing its tax burden. Water powers, as such, are not taxable in Maine. This comes about from an old decision of the Supreme Court which is not in accord with the decision of some of our neighboring states. Water flowing past a given point in a river is property just as much as the land along its banks. It is valuable and in many cases brings a great price. Our Supreme Court holds that this value is 'not property' under our Constitution. I see no reason why this should not be considered property for in the capitalization of business enterprises this right to use the water is included in the assets of the owning company and is capitalized at a liberal figure. This can be remedied by a constitutional amendment which provides that a certain point constitutes property, upon which a tax can be assessed as in the case with other tangible property."

"We have in Maine 400,000 developed water horsepower. If this is figured as being worth \$100 per horsepower which is, perhaps, a fair average, you will see that \$40,000,000 of property is without taxation in Maine. I know of one water power at Indian Pond near Moosehead Lake that was recently sold for one-half million dollars, and all there is that is taxed is the strip of land on the bank of the river from which the State derived an annual tax of \$475.30."

"The water-power owners seek to confuse this issue and have alleged that I would tax every horsepower from \$10 to \$25. Such a statement is absurd. I seek only to have water powers placed on a basis with other property so that the assessors of towns and cities where these water powers are located may tax them in the same reasonable manner that they tax the other property of their citizens. It may well be true that nobody enjoys paying taxes, but I have found that there is but little criticism when taxes are borne equally by all."

CASE FOR REDUCTION  
OF RATES CONTINUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — The case of the City of Boston and its citizens against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company will go forward today with a hearing before the Public Utilities Commission, and it is expected that other cities and towns will join with Boston in fighting for reduction of rates. Since a preliminary hearing, at which Arthur Hill, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, proposed lines of inquiry to the commission, investigation has been in process. Technical experts, for which part of the \$50,000 appropriated by the city will be spent, have been studying the company's books in order to obtain information to support the city's charge that the rates are discriminatory and that the earnings of the company are too high.

## THEATERS

Loval Fraser  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The work of Loval Fraser is sufficiently extensive to enable one to make a fairly shrewd guess at the position he might have later on come to occupy in the world of the theater. He had been swept up into the war at an age when only the very few had become aware of a new talent in the art of book and stage decoration. With Ralph Hodgson he had illustrated the "Flying Fame" series of broadsheets, and had worked for the Poetry Bookshop in Devonshire Street. He was also known as one of the most loyal disciples of Gordon Craig. But the particular movement in stage art for which he stood had already in his more famous exponents in Norman Wilkinson and Albert Rutherford, both slightly older men, whose productions for Grantville Barker at the Savoy and the St. James theaters, were undoubtedly — with Gordon Craig's — the most vital modern influences on Fraser's development before the war.

But whereas Wilkinson and Rutherford had an obvious affinity with medieval and Florentine art, Fraser's artistic home was always the England of the eighteenth century. His genius came, when the war was over, in the request made to him by Mr. Nigel Playfair, that he should design the scenery and dresses for the forthcoming production of "The Beggar's Opera" at the Lyric Theater, Hammer-smith. Here was a subject after Fraser's own heart, and the beautiful and simple scene which he designed, and the freshly humorous dresses, played no small part in the creation of that unique "ensemble" of attractions which has made "The Beggar's Opera" one of the outstanding successes of the post war theater. This success was also of vital importance to Fraser. From being an artist of a clique he suddenly found himself an artist with an established reputation. Orders came to him from every side. He made scenes for Karsavina's season of ballet at the Coliseum, and for Lord Dunsany's "If" now running at the Ambassador's. There were many other plans afoot.

As a stage artist, the chief characteristics of Fraser's style are an extreme gaiety of color, coupled with a breadth of design and a disdain for finicking ornamentation. In a production as "As You Like It," which was his first effort after release from war service, a certain willfulness of conception made one doubt if he could ever be an ideal designer for Shakespeare. But this was largely in the nature of an experiment. Fraser was trying his hand, and the simplicity — almost the severity — of "The Beggar's Opera" scenes witnessed to the fact that he might have been capable of anything later on. Blue and yellow were always his favorites among the colors, and one will always remember the great blue room which made the Hammer-smith production of "La Serva Padrona" a delight as much to eye as to ear.

Loval Fraser's productiveness was amazing. Drawings seemed to drop from him like leaves from a tree in the autumn. The writer has seen him in his big workshop in South Kensington, surrounded with sketches and designs which he seemed to think of not much greater value than if they had been so much waste paper. To some this may have argued a certain carelessness or superficiality in his outlook. But it was a sign of that beautiful ease of workmanship which communicated itself always to the most finished of his productions. He was a "stylist" if ever there was one, but never a pedant, and there is always about his work a sense of the open air.

That is part and parcel of the eighteenth century atmosphere which Fraser loved and expressed so perfectly in his own modern idiom. It was also a distinction of his personal character that he seemed the most open-hearted man that one had ever met. As in his drawing, so in himself there was nothing calculated or considered. As you found him, so he was — with this one delightful contradiction. Go to his house in working hours and you would find him a workingman. Coat stained, hair just as it happened to have been last ruffled, hands — the hands of a painter. But when duty or pleasure called him forth of an evening, none could smarten the perfection of that attire! The top hat, especially built for him from a "last" of 1850; the high collar; the generous black silk tie; and the cane. The perfect dandy, you would say. But at heart, no one was ever less of a dandy than Loval Fraser. It was just the exuberance of his whim.

The art of the scene designer is, like that of the executant musician, a very fleeting thing. Fraser always worked from models, and these will, of course, remain to testify to his style and workmanship. And then there is the large body of drawings, sketches, and finished pictures, which it is to be hoped will be collected ere long for an exhibition which should certainly be organized both in England and in America. Much of Fraser's earlier work — and work of great beauty — was done in connection with printed books, or those broadsheets to which allusion has already been made. Here is a mass of pictorial work ready to hand and most apt for reproduction in a collected volume of his published and unpublished work. Such would be only a fitting tribute to an artist who both in achievement and promise must rank among the foremost of the younger generation. As a man, as Mr. John Drinkwater has already written of him in a noble essay, "he was stainless."

"The Teaser"  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
"The Teaser," a new comedy by Martha M. Stanley and Adelaide Matthews, pre-

sented by William A. Brady at the Stamford Theater, Stamford, Connecticut, July 8, 1921. The cast:

Teddy Wyndham.....Janet Grey  
Annie Barton.....Paige Binney  
Lola Caswell.....Rose Winter  
Janet Wheeler.....Jane Lundstrom  
Edmonds.....Marie Hyde  
Geoffrey Loring.....Leonard Willey  
James McDonald.....John Cromwell  
Bobby Caswell.....Cliff Whelan  
Perry Grayle.....Cliff Whelan  
Subl.....Allen Arman

STAMFORD, Connecticut — The disturbing "Teaser" bids fair to occupy a prominent place in the theater this coming season, following naturally perhaps on the wide-spread discussion she has provoked in periodicals and the enormous popularity she has enjoyed in recent action. The type is, of course, not new on the stage, but in seasons past she has more often been only a secondary character; now she dominates the plays.

"The Teaser" is a young girl from a small town in Wisconsin who comes to visit her aunt in New York. Her artfully artless ways and her assumption of becoming innocence in the midst of the most involved situations, form the basis of the play. Her aunt first tries to change her, then tries by sympathy to win her over to her ways of doing, and finally ends by being little more than her guard — and an inefficient one at that. In the end, the aunt is glad to have the responsibility turned over to some one else.

"The Teaser" rejoices in one remarkably well written act, and on the whole is brilliant and amusing. It provides Paige Binney with a role that proves her mettle as an actress of light comedy, and gives Jane Grey an opportunity to draw one of her sharp characterizations of an ultra-modern woman. The play is tastefully staged, but not always well directed. There is a quite unnecessary last act, and several scenes which need to be cut. On the whole, however, it is a light and quick-moving comedy.

HIGHWAY SAFETY  
GREAT PROBLEM

Police Chiefs and Safe Roads  
Workers Discuss the Need of Education and Regulations to Solve Traffic Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — The highway problem is the greatest that safety engineers have ever faced, and its solution is the development of public opinion, said Charles W. Price of Chicago, general manager of the National Safety Council, speaking yesterday at the state traffic conference held by the Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association and the Safe Roads Federation. Traffic training, the need of uniformity of signals, education in safety and many other factors in the highway question were discussed at the meeting, and the need of coordinated and cooperative effort among the agencies involved was emphasized.

Speaking on the task of creating public opinion to support law enforcement, Mr. Price outlined a program of citizen organization. He suggested the formation of a small group of leading citizens as a safety committee. Their standing in the community and state would command the attention and confidence of the public. To support this committee there would be a vigilance committee of reputable citizens pledged to report violations of traffic rules and warn fellow citizens. In addition, Mr. Price said, the whole-hearted cooperation of the local police forces and the newspapers are invaluable.

School Instruction  
"But by far the biggest factor in the effort to reach all the people and get them interested in safety," the speaker asserted, "is through the introduction of the systematic, daily safety instruction into the schools. Easily one-half of all that can be done will be done through this education. The experience in other cities where school instruction has been used has proved this beyond all contradiction."

Through study of the problems of highway safety, Mr. Price has reached the conclusion that carelessness is about evenly divided between the pedestrian and the motor vehicle driver. Other opinions place the balance against the pedestrian or the operator. Mr. Price expects that large impetus will be given highway safety through the meeting of the congress of the National Safety Council in Boston, from September 26 to 30, at which about 1000 educators are expected to be present to consider the question from the point of view of the school.

Law Enforcement  
"A great many people," Mr. Price declared, "are in the habit of saying that what we need to solve the automobile problem is law enforcement. They forget the perfectly obvious fact that law enforcement in any community comes only so fast, and no faster, as public opinion is developed to a point where the people demand that the law be enforced. The real crux of the whole automobile problem is the fact that a large number of so-called 'good citizens' are reckless drivers and careless pedestrians, and these 'good citizens' will not tolerate, much less demand, that the laws be enforced."

Demonstration of the use of traffic signals by the crossing police was given to the visiting chiefs by two Boston policemen under the direction of Capt. Bernard F. Hoppe, head of the traffic division of the police department. He emphasized that signals must be plain, that elbows should be on a level with the shoulders in giving the signal, and that the

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traffic officer's instructions must be determinate and final.  
Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, whose campaign against operators driving while under the influence of liquor or recklessness has been greatly furthered by police cooperation, repeated that he stood ready to revoke or suspend licenses and registrations on the word of the chiefs, and urged that friendship or politics never be allowed to enter into the question of reporting violations. The registrar described the new ruling on headlights and plans for enforcement. These regulations, it is expected, will be taken as a model in other states if they prove to admit of enforcement and to meet the need of regulation.

Headlight Laws  
Tags, one-half of which are coupons for noting the license number of the car and the other half a list of the four rules prescribing an approved lens, 21-candle-power light bulb, polished reflector and proper focus, will be given to the local police departments. These will be attached to automobiles found violating one or more of the rules. Repeated ignoring of the warning will be shown by the retained coupons, and the registrar said that revocation of registration will be the probable punishment. A card has been devised to make determination of the proper focus simple. Automobiles coming into the State will have to comply with the regulations, Mr. Goodwin asserted.

Other points brought up in the discussions were that towns and cities have to adapt many rules to their local needs; that the big problem is the pedestrian who needs enforced rules to force him to obey the policeman; the growing use of closed cars necessitating the use of other than hand signals; and the need of prosecuting to the limit the drunken driver. Lewis E. MacBryne, secretary of the Safe Roads Federation, presided.

ANTI-TAMMANY TOWN MEETING  
NEW YORK, July 19 — The New England town meeting idea is to be used in selection of an anti-Tammany candidate for mayor. The Republican Coalition committee announced yesterday that it would hold an open meeting tomorrow at which all citizens may speak their views and present their favorites.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

LONDON, July 4, 1921.  
Literary and artistic gifts do not often descend from father to son. Charles Dickens Jr. and "Pen" Browning would hardly have been known had it not been for their distinguished parents. The present Lord Tennyson wrote his father's life, and has edited and written quite a few volumes. But Tennyson's grandson, Maj. the Hon. Lionel Hallam Tennyson, does not give his father with literature. He is a fine soldier, and did great things in the war, but his talents run to sport. Reading the list of his "Recreations," I become almost giddy—"Cricket, played for Eton 1907 and 1908; for England in South Africa, 1911 and 1914; captain Hampshire Cricket XI; golf; hunting; raquets; steeplechasing; shooting; tennis."

There was temperate excitement in England, in Victorian days, when Tennyson published a new volume of poems, but nothing compared to the excitement that swept England when it was announced that L. H. Tennyson, as they call him in the cricket field, had been appointed captain in the third test match—England versus Australia. The appointment was immensely popular, because he did his best to save the second test match, and because he is an "Optimist." He is also described as a player who "believes in hitting the ball hard." Not liking crowds, I did not go to the second test match at Lords Cricket Ground. Instead, I sat in a garden, and browsed on "Alfred Lord Tennyson, A Memoir." By his son. I wonder if his grandson ever reads, in the intervals of making centuries at cricket, this account of a wonderful life crowded with intellectual excursions and incidents. There is nothing about cricket in the volume, but there is a lot about Queen Victoria. Here is a passage from the Queen's private Journal, dated August, 1883—"After luncheon saw the great poet Tennyson in dearest Albert's room for half an hour; and most interesting it was. I told him what a comfort 'In Memoriam' had again been to me, which pleased him; but he said I could not believe the number of shameful letters of abuse he had received about it. Incredible!"

When I read that Lord Dunsany's play called "If" had been produced in London, I hastened to the pit door, a democratic privilege from which, during my school days, I had been debarred. The pit was full. Standing room only. "Fine," I said to myself, "Dunsany has made a success." I was obliged to take an orchestra stall. It was well worth the money. "If" is delightful. While retaining his fantastic interest in the mythical lands where his fancy dwells, Lord Dunsany has welded into them scenes from London suburban realistic life. The result is most amusing, as if a child had converted a matter-of-fact nursery into an abode of odd and gorgeous Eastern peoples. After the success of "If" no longer can Lord Dunsany complain that he is treated with indifference as a playwright in England.

MR. SINCLAIR LEWIS made his first public appearance in London at the Omar Khayyam Club. He was the guest of the evening and he delivered an eloquent speech on the necessity of the union between the English-speaking peoples. I went back in memory to the speech John Hay delivered at this club in December, 1887, one of the finest speeches he ever made. I cannot refrain from quoting the last passage: "He will hold a place forever among that limited number who, like Lucretius and Epicurus—without an abode of odd and without unbecoming mirth-look deep into the tangled mysteries of things; refuse credence to the absurd, and allegiance to arrogant authority; sufficiently conscious of fallibility to be tolerant of all opinions; with a faith too wide for doctrine and a benevolence untrammelled by creed; too wise to be wholly poets, and yet too surely poets to be implacably wise."

I should like to see these two speeches printed side by side, in pamphlet form. John Hay, a sage, wise and philosophical, representing cultured, older America; Sinclair Lewis, a pioneer, quick and vivid, of the new movement in literature that is surging up from the West.

THE inaugural lecture, under the foundation of the Sir George Watson Chair of American History, Literature and Institutions, has been delivered by Viscount Bryce. The meeting was held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Balfour. The papers describe Lord Bryce's address as "exhaustive." It was, I shall hope to read it in pamphlet form. Two or three sentences remain with me. "The more Americans that come to England, and the more Englishmen that go to America, better for both. . . . The use of a common language does not necessarily conduce to friendship; rather it is often a source of bitterness, because the unfriendly things which are said in one country are carelessly and even maliciously propagated and diffused in the other."

A GROUP of authors recently dined at the Lyceum Club as guests at the Authors' Annual dinner. Sir Rider Haggard was the chief speaker, and strongly advised his audience against rewriting their novels, a piece of old advice many wish that George Meredith had followed. He also counseled us to preserve romance, stating that it is older than civilization, and enshrined in our perpetually enduring nursery tales that come from our forefathers hundreds and thousands of years ago. Sir Anthony Hope dropped a straight statement into the discussion. Speaking on the Society novel he described "Vanity Fair" as the

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Life of Venizelos. By S. N. Chester. With a letter from His Excellency Mr. Venizelos. London: Constable & Co., Ltd. 21s.

Mr. Chester's "Life of Venizelos" is an exhaustive collection of documents and events supplemented by information collected by personal inquiry by experts on the subject, amongst whom appears the distinguished former Minister of Greece, in London, Mr. Caramanolis. This greatly increases the value of the book. The sequence of the historical data is good, and from the first page to the last the author shows himself a great admirer of Mr. Venizelos and does justice to his remarkable qualities, in a literary style that is fluent. We first hear of Venizelos' political activities in connection with energetic efforts to unite Crete with Greece. Mr. Chester relates the events which led up to the arrival of Colonel Vassos in Crete, sent by the Greek Government to occupy the island in the name of King George I, and of the Greco-Turkish war of 1897, in which Greece risked her very existence for the sake of one of her suffering children.

The interesting details of the action of the admirals in trying to set up a provisional administration in that historic island, the manifold developments of diplomacy on the part of the concert of powers, the waverings of fortune in the story of the islanders, and the appointment of Prince George of Greece to be High Commissioner in Crete are well and fully, if a little dryly, described. Prince George was welcomed at Cania, his appointment being looked upon as a promising augury for the rapid union of Crete with the motherland. Venizelos was appointed Councillor of Justice, but cordial relations between the Prince and Venizelos did not last long. Though the two men were in accord as regards the union of Crete with Greece, they differed as to the modus operandi.

Following on a speech delivered by Venizelos in 1901 the Prince seized the opportunity to dismiss him from office. The schism between the two men, from having been secret was now obvious to all, and it became a question of the survival of the one whose method for bringing about the desired union with Greece would prove the most successful. The position was excellently expressed by a diplomatist at that time who, speaking of Prince George and Venizelos, declared "one or other must leave the island, for it is not large enough for two such conflicting spirits."

The one to leave eventually was the Prince, owing to the situation in Crete after the unionist insurrection in Therisso led by Venizelos (1905). Mr. Alexander Zaimis, a former Greek Premier, succeeded Prince George. He was appointed by the King, according to the privilege granted to him by the protecting powers. A great stride toward the union had been taken and the protecting powers were preparing to withdraw from Crete, though Mr. Venizelos, who was appointed a member of the Executive Committee of Crete, was provisionally reserved for a greater purpose in greater Greece.

This improvement in Crete affairs appeared a disappointment to some. The Turk declared that his suzerainty in the island had been seriously impaired. The Bulgarians cried aloud for acquisition in Macedonia to compensate them for advantages gained by Greece. The arrival of Mr. Zaimis in Crete as Greek Viceroy was unquestionably the early complete union of Crete with Greece. It was in March, 1907, that Zaimis was able to report excellent progress in the organization of the Cretan militia and gendarmerie, and it was generally perceived that the island was progressing peacefully under effective administration. The first unmistakable sign of an improvement in the situation was the withdrawal of the forces of the friendly powers from Crete. October of 1908 was a momentous month for Europe, for it was then, as Mr. Chester records, that Prince Ferdinand declared Bulgaria independent, Austria annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the Cretan, during the absence of Zaimis, declared their union with Greece, abolished the high-commissionership, and formed a coalition government of all the Cretan political parties. Among its six members Mr. Venizelos and Mr. Michellidakis were the most conspicuous, but the foremost and lightest, and stood out as a true Panhellenist, and arranged all things wisely for the final settlement of that union which had been an early inspiration of his life.

Meanwhile serious events were developing in Greece which were destined to bring Venizelos to the front. A military league, under the command of Col. N. Zorbas, had seized considerable power (1909) and initiated severe measures for the efficient reform of the two services and likewise of the political state. Among these measures was the removal of the princes from the military administration. The movement at first was characterized by Greek affairs. Venizelos, in a manner which inspired confidence, impressed all Greek statesmen as well as the King with the necessity of electing a national assembly.

In the second part of his book Mr. Chester relates how, in September, 1910, a delegation of Greek politicians went to Crete and, amid the hearty acclamations of the populace, brought Venizelos back with them to Athens. The excellent speech which he addressed to a large crowd of Athenians, his proposal that the National Assembly should be revisionary and not a constituent assembly, showed clearly he was no revolutionary. This attitude and his gifts soon made him dominant in the state and obtained for him the full confidence and support of the Hellenic people and nation.

King George, after an election in October, invited him to form a Cabinet, and Venizelos became for the first time Prime Minister, Minister of War, and Minister for the Navy, the leader, in fact, in all national affairs. Being possessed of the power he used it, and the constitutional reforms which he sought were carried out.

At this point occur some particularly interesting pages in Mr. Chester's book, relating to the formation of the Balkan League, a union of states which had been dreamed of at an earlier date, but which had not hitherto been realized. Venizelos, who also wished to put an end to faction in Greece and to consolidate the throne, restored Crown Prince Constantine, as well as other princes, to the army. Great events now follow each other in quick succession with Venizelos the most prominent figure in the politics of the Balkan peninsula. For a short time his intended emergency policy, a policy of Turkey, which had been dreamed of at an earlier date, but which had not hitherto been realized. Venizelos, who also wished to put an end to faction in Greece and to consolidate the throne, restored Crown Prince Constantine, as well as other princes, to the army. Great events now follow each other in quick succession with Venizelos the most prominent figure in the politics of the Balkan peninsula.

## TWO MODERN POETS

It is the privilege of young men to be miserable in print. Jacques the melancholy savored that affection with a perversely pleasure; but when he was not in the mood, he was probably as jolly a fellow as any in the woodland. Similarly, when our commencing poets of today are not making portentous and terrifying verses, doubtless they are perfectly cheerful, even, it may be, hilarious. As they grow in years, they come to perceive that life is not in fact a nightmare but something quite different; and they also begin to understand that poetry is not necessarily poetry because it is framed in strange, rich, and exotic terminology.

It is of course possible to account for the gloom of the youthful poet by calling it a phase, as the saying is, through which he must pass to attain to brighter things. Indeed, it may be so. At the same time, it fails to be observed that it is really easier, especially in the case of young people, highly gifted with imagination, to be sad than merry. It does not, however, follow that sadness makes a work of art, nor that the easier task is the right task. And what are we to think of young gentlemen who construct a series of impossible situations and then indite an elaborate series of verses in which they agonizingly describe themselves as enduring the most frightful emotions? For that the events thus pictured really happened, or could happen, the reader cannot believe.

Mr. Robert Nichols, for instance, in his recent book of verse, "Aurelia and Other Poems," publishes a series of 27 sonnets, done in the manner of Shakespeare. Now if we applied to the sonnets of Mr. Nichols the method applied by the critics to the sonnets of Shakespeare, and endeavored to discover therein evidence of the poet's own experiences in his private life, it can only be said that the results could not be set down, because they would be libelous. Shakespeare is defenseless. This assertion, happily, does not apply to Mr. Nichols. Yet he writes:

Still shall the world-to-come our love review,  
Dissect my pain and analyze your pride,  
Dispute our deeds and their complexions' hue,  
And over our right and wrong wrongly divide.

Yes, but will it? One thinks not. One certainly hopes not. And when we find Mr. Nichols making so ingeniously a series of sonnets—and he has not gone to school to Shakespeare for nothing—we begin to think that all the critical apparatus concerning Shakespeare and the Dark Lady and Mr. W. H., and the rest of it, means nothing and is nothing. Very likely Shakespeare, like other young men, and like, as one believes, Mr. Nichols, was trying an experiment in what was then the fashionable mode of the sonnet; in which case, his gentle spirit would have been pleasantly amused by the immense and futile toils of the critics; who, instead of attending to the poetic effect for which Shakespeare strove, as which he now and again so superbly achieved, insist on groping for a meaning which is not there.

Mr. Robert Graves, in his "Fairies and Fusiliers," disarms the "ungentle critic" in the first poem in the book. You'll only frown; you'll turn the page. But find no glimpse of your "New Age Of Poetry" in my worn-out words. . . .

No, no! my chicken, I shall scrawl  
Just what I fancy as I strike it,  
Fairies and Fusiliers, and all.  
Old broken knock-kneed thought will crawl  
Across my verse in the classic way.  
And, sir, be careful what you say:  
There are old-fashioned folk still like it.

There are indeed, the present writer among them; among the old-fashioned folk who flatter themselves they know the real thing when they see it. How hearty a piece is "The Legion," in which Strabo and Gracchus are limned watching the new men of the Legion marching by. The old centurion is appalled by their unsoldierly aspect. But, quoth Gracchus:—  
The Legion is the Legion, while Rome stands.

And here, the present writer among them; among the old-fashioned folk who flatter themselves they know the real thing when they see it. How hearty a piece is "The Legion," in which Strabo and Gracchus are limned watching the new men of the Legion marching by. The old centurion is appalled by their unsoldierly aspect. But, quoth Gracchus:—  
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## AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

The Voice of Russia. By M. Alexander Schwartz. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 32.

The experiences in Russia of Mr. Schwartz of Oakland, California, were very different from those of Mr. H. G. Wells or Mrs. Clara Sheridan, for Mr. Schwartz, a Russian by birth who had come to America and become a member of the Street Carmen's Union, went to Moscow as a delegate to the Third International. With his wife he had been an active Socialist for many years. How he was in favor of Communism and regarded the ideals of the Bolsheviks sympathetically, how he investigated Soviet Russia for himself, met Lenin, Radek, Tolstoy's daughter, Tchitcherine, Zinoviev, Emma Goldman, John Reed, and others of all sorts, and talked with many people whom he found in misery, how he and his wife were finally thrown into jail because they had found out something of actual conditions—all this he tells unpretentiously, giving only what he observed, to show how his experiences turned him against Bolshevism.

It is especially interesting that he quotes Emma Goldman, who was deported from the United States on the "Soviet ark," as saying of Russia, "There is no government here. I mean that. Conditions are horrible. I would rather live in prison in America than be free in Russia." Thus does the extreme of revolution, as Mr. Schwartz shows, produce a reaction toward democracy, even though democracy is as yet but imperfectly practiced.

AN ANNIVERSARY  
Just 50 years ago one of the whitest, and one of the wisest, books in the English language made its appearance. Beautiful as is the best of Matthew Arnold's poetry, and illuminating as was his literary criticism, it is as a critic of social temper and social institutions that he was, and is, most significant. Lightly though it is written, "Friendship's Garland" is one of his central works. For all its irony, which Strabo and Gracchus are limned watching the new men of the Legion marching by. The old centurion is appalled by their unsoldierly aspect. But, quoth Gracchus:—  
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It is especially interesting that he quotes Emma Goldman, who was deported from the United States on the "Soviet ark," as saying of Russia, "There is no government here. I mean that. Conditions are horrible. I would rather live in prison in America than be free in Russia." Thus does the extreme of revolution, as Mr. Schwartz shows, produce a reaction toward democracy, even though democracy is as yet but imperfectly practiced.

## THE OLD FARMER AND HIS ALMANACK

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## HISTORY CONFIRMED

New Chapters of Bismarck's Autobiography. Translated by Bernard Miall. London: Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd. 12s. 6d.

No introductory explanation is given to the circumstances in which these last pages of Bismarck's autobiography were written and are now published. Perhaps the facts are sufficiently well known, for in various ways great expectations have been aroused about these recent chapters, known for a generation to exist, and yet kept from the world first by the exercise of arbitrary authority and then, even after the collapse of the Hohenzollerns, by the force of law. It was, perhaps, a mistake to tantalize the public to this extent; even if these memoirs were more interesting than they are, they might have seemed disappointing to hopes that had been raised so high.

No one doubts, or ever has doubted, that Bismarck was shamefully treated by the young monarch who suffered, to use his father's words, from "a leaning toward vanity and presumption, and an overweening estimation of himself." The significance of his dismissal was admirably summarized at the time in Teniel's famous cartoon, "Dropping the Pilot." But the historian who is swayed less by personal motives than by his appreciation of the tendencies of a time, was always inclined to suspect that the secret history of the last tussle between the old Minister and the young Emperor would show that William II and not Bismarck was historically in the right. These chapters will tend to confirm the historian in his opinions; but they will at the same time fan the fires of resentment against the Emperor, whose insolent self-assertion led to the downfall not merely of one but of his people.

"KEEPSAKES"  
Mr. Lytton Strachey and others have been calling attention to the early Victorian age, but there is probably no better way of getting to an understanding of the period—at least in its more aristocratic aspects—than by a study of the "Keepsakes" and "Books of Beauty" which were so characteristic a branch of "polite literature" in the '30s and '40s. Though their literary quality was not of the first order, it was not altogether negligible—for instance, the "Book of Beauty" for 1840 contained a travel sketch by Disraeli, a story by Lytton and an "imaginary conversation" by Landor—while the steel engravings, mostly portraits of fashionable ladies after fashionable painters, are often delightful. But as documents for the student of social history these annual-volumes are invaluable.

There are indeed, the present writer among them; among the old-fashioned folk who flatter themselves they know the real thing when they see it. How hearty a piece is "The Legion," in which Strabo and Gracchus are limned watching the new men of the Legion marching by. The old centurion is appalled by their unsoldierly aspect. But, quoth Gracchus:—  
The Legion is the Legion, while Rome stands.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Dawn Is Gray and Late

The dawn is on, the clouds light. The patient horses wait. Upon the grass the frost lies white. The dawn is gray and late. The leader's cry rings sharp and clear. The camp-fire smolders low. Before us lies a shallow mare. Beyond the mountain snow.

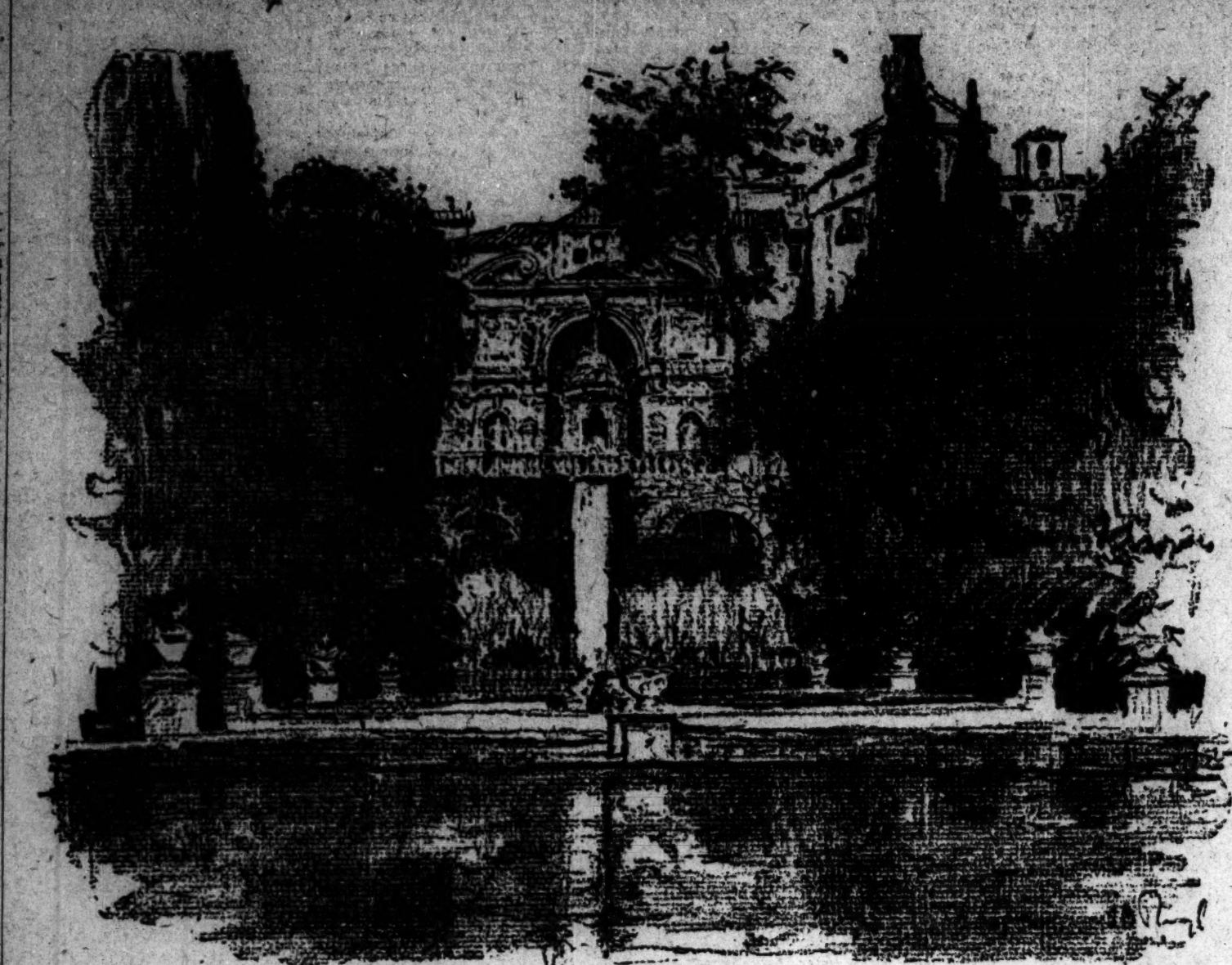
"Line up, Billy, line up, boys. The east is gray with coming day. We must away, we cannot stay. By-o, by-ah, brave boys!"

—Hamilton Garland.

## John Was Onused to Writing

John turned his land on shares—providing the horses and implements, he the labour; and, like a few of his kind, at that period he was an indefatigable worker. From dawn till dark he never rested except to feed his teams and get his meals, and I have even known him to work all night when the weeds in his corn had got ahead of him. In spite of his practical qualities, however, John was as comical a character in his way as William Henry. He thought he could write, for one thing—an almost unknown performance at that time—and he was extraordinarily proud of it. He was of the round, smooth, bearded type of Ethiopian, as black as a coal without a touch of cross about him. He was a stranger to the neighbourhood, and came to us, I remember, one autumn before wheat-sowing, which was the season of the year all over Virginia for making contracts. I can see him now as he stood at the foot of the verandah steps, trying to tell me who he was and what he wanted. His crane for writing, though it was in no way connected with his halting speech, came out instantly, and he insisted on being allowed to write down his late employer's name and address for reference. This was an unprecedented experience, so I fetched him a pen and ink and set him down at the office table, while we watched the performance. It was a heroic struggle, and resulted in the most wonderful specimen of orthography probably then in existence. I have got it yet. John surveyed it himself with one eye closed for a few seconds, and evidently felt that it was a failure. "He's got sort of onused to writing," he said, "since he'd been down for the mines, but he'd just like to mark down his own name on the paper lest we should forget it." The ceremony was got through with less exertion, but it was well I had not to depend on the result to save John's name and memory from oblivion. Still, the orthography stood for John Jones in the maker's estimation. Jones in that of any one else they

might as readily have represented Thomas Evans or Henry Brown. I never saw a man so devoted to signing his name. I believe he would have backed a stranger's bill for all he was worth. If he had been worth anything, rather than miss the opportunity. When he settled on the plantation, I used to draw up agreements for all sorts of trifling transactions between us, to give John the pleasure of signing his signature and myself the pleasure of seeing him do it. He would settle himself to the job as if to some weighty and solemn function. Slowly and with deliberation he would lay his left cheek down almost flat upon the table, and closing his left eye, which at such close quarters became unavailable for the purpose in hand, the squint of his right as it peered over the broad bridge of his nose at the objective point upon the paper was appalling. Little, indeed, but a big white eyeball was to be seen, and then after many flourishes of his pen above his head it descended on the sheet and left the fearful impress that signified John Jones. I generally managed to have a paper for John to sign when we had friends staying with us, and it was always voted much more entertaining than old Abner's banjo performance, though he was reckoned the best hand to "pick a hater" in the whole neighbourhood—"Other Days," A. G. Bradley.



Fountain at the Villa d'Este, Tivoli, Italy

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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## Edward Bok and the Kiplings

Bok derived special pleasure of this trip from his acquaintance with Father Kipling, as the party called him. Rudyard Kipling's respect for his father was the tribute of a loyal son to a wonderful father.

"What annoys me," said Kipling, speaking of his father one day. "Is when the pater comes to America to have him referred to in the newspapers as 'the father of Rudyard Kipling.' It is in India where they get the relation correct: there I am always 'the son of Lockwood Kipling.'"

Father Kipling was, in every sense, a choice spirit: gentle, kindly, and of a most remarkably even temperament. His knowledge of art, his wide reading, his extensive travel, and an interest in every phase of the world's doings, made him a rare conversationalist when inclined to talk, and an encyclopedia of knowledge as extensive as it was accurate. It was very easy to grow fond of Father Kipling, and he won Bok's affection as few men ever did.

Father Kipling's conversation was remarkable in that he was exceedingly careful of language and wasted few words.

One day Kipling and Bok were engaged in a discussion of the Boer problem, which was then pressing. Father Kipling sat by listening, but made no comment on the divergent views, since, Kipling holding the English side of the question and Bok the Dutch side, it followed that they could not agree. Finally Father Kipling arose and said: "Well, I will take a stroll and see if I can't listen to the water and get all this din out of my ears."

Both men felt gently but firmly rebuked and the discussion was never again taken up.

Bok tried on one occasion to ascertain how the father regarded the son's work.

"You should feel pretty proud of your son," remarked Bok.

"A good sort," was the simple reply.

"I mean, rather, of his work. How does that strike you?" asked Bok. "Which work?" "His work as a whole," explained Bok. "Creditable," was the succinct answer. "No more than that?" asked Bok. "Can there be more?" came from the father. "Well," said Bok, "the judgment

seems a little tame as applied to one who is generally regarded as a genius."

"By whom?" "The critics, for instance," replied Bok. "There are no such," came the answer.

"No such what, Mr. Kipling?" asked Bok. "Critics."

"No critics?" "No. A critic is one who only exists as such in his own imagination."

"But surely you must consider that Rud has done some great works?" persisted Bok.

"Creditable," came once more.

"You think him capable of great work, do you not?" asked Bok. For a moment there was silence. Then:

"He has a certain grasp of the human instinct. That, some day, I think, will lead him to write a great work."

There was the secret: the constant something still to be accomplished; of a goal to be reached; of a higher standard to be attained. Rudyard Kipling was never in danger of unintelligent laudation from his safest and most intelligent reader—"The Americanization of Edward Bok, an Autobiography."

In numerous instances a tribal name has become territorial, the name of the tribe or people being used as the designation of the land they occupy. A simple case is that of the northern and southern divisions of the East-Asian folk, whose territories we now call Norfolk and Suffolk, without noticing that such names must originally have designated not a district, but its inhabitants. In like manner Essex, Middlesex, Sussex, and Wessex, as well as Somerset and Dorset, are plural forms, denoting primarily the settlers, and not the district in which they settled, the changed usage being probably due to the alderman or earl of the tribe acquiring territorial jurisdiction, and so becoming the alderman or earl of the district.

Wales, the modern form of the Anglo-Saxon word "Wealas," which means "foreigners," still retains the sign of the plural, which has disappeared in the name of Cornwall, owing to its name having been derived from Cornweala, the genitive plural, and not from the nominative plural Cornwealas, which would have given Cornwall, the "Welsh of the horn," as the name of the county.

These tribal names distinguish from the shires those counties which are not shires. We do not speak of Essex-shire or Cornwall-shire, or Dorset-shire and Somerset-shire, though sometimes used, are incorrect. The distinction is still kept up in peasant parlance; an Essex laborer, for instance, will talk of going "into the shires." While such counties as Northumberland, Cumberland, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Sussex, Kent, Somerset, Dorset, or Cornwall were originally kingdoms or tribal settlements, the shires, which take their names from towns, were administrative districts into which such larger kingdoms as Wessex and Mercia were divided by Alfred and his successors.

We have an historical distinction of the same sort in Scotland, where Argyll and Fife are properly counties, while Invernesshire, Stirlingshire,

## The Vicinity of the Villa d'Este

I decided to return on foot to Cornubio to revisit the Villa d'Este, and go over the ground I had travelled the first time I came to Como. What changes twelve years have wrought! Innumerable houses have risen along the road, which at present seems like

and Dumfriesshire are shires. In Ireland, Meath, Kerry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh belong to one class, Sligo, Waterford, and Wexford to the other; but here, unfortunately, owing to the policy of the English conquerors in breaking up the authority of the tribal chiefs, the names of the old sub-kingdoms, such as Thomond, Desmond, Ormonde, Ossory, Tipperary, O'Farly, or Oriel, have disappeared, or survive

only in the titles of Irish peerages.

In England we have in local names a few such memorials of kingdoms or of tribal dominions which did not survive as counties. When the great Northumbrian kingdom, which at one time extended from the Humber to the Forth, had shrunk into the narrow limits of the present county of Northumberland, the severed southern portion, to which by right the name North-Humberland should have appertained, became the kingdom of Deira with its capital at York, and this kingdom of Deira has bequeathed a curious memorial of its existence in the name of the earldom or county of Holderness, which signifies the neck or promontory of the Deira holt or forest. The British kingdoms of Elmet and Loth, which for a time remained independent of the kings of Deira, are localised by the names of Sherburn in Elmet and Leeds, while Skipton in Craven and Nether Hallam preserve the memory of Cravenshire and Hal-lamshire, the old name of Howden-shire being happily revived for one of the new electoral divisions. Henley-in-Arden localises the forest of Arden, while at Bridgenorth, a corruption of Bridgemore, was the bridge over the Severn which led to the great forest of Morfe.

Many of the old French provinces, like the English counties, bore tribal names. Armorica obtained the name of Brittany when it became the refuge of the Britons who fled across the channel from the Saxon invasion. Burgundy was a Teutonic tribe who had marched with the Goths from the shores of the Baltic across the Danube and the Alps. Normandy was the coast land ceded to the Normans who came from the same region by another route. The Pictavi or Pictones, a Celtic tribe, left their name in Poitou, the Andecavi in Anjou, the Cenomani in Maine, the Petracorii in Perigord, and the Bituriges in Berry. It is worthy of note that while in Southern Gaul the great cities have, as a rule, retained their ancient names, Toulouse, for instance, being Tolosa, Lyons being Lugdunum, and Marseilles being Massilia, in the north they have frequently acquired the names of the Gaulish tribes whose capitals they were, the chief town of the Ambiani becoming Amiens, that of the Remi becoming Rheims, of the Senii becoming Sens; while Lutetia, the capital of the Parisii, is now Paris.

In Germany the shifting of population have seldom permitted the retention of the tribal names. We have, however, a memorial of the Celtic Treviri in Trier, the Treveri of the Belgae in Bavaria and Bohemia, of the Chatti in Hesse, of the Eastern Franks in Franconia, of the Suevi in Swabia, of the Thuringians in Thuringia, and of the Huns in Hungary. "Names and Their Histories," Isaac Taylor.

## Experience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THREE are probably few words more misused, or whose meaning is less understood, than the word experience. The average man will tell you that the conditions and circumstances through which he passes from day to day constitute his experience. And yet, as a matter of fact, experience is wholly in Mind, and how the conditions which a man meets affect him is determined entirely by his own understanding of them.

Every one knows that children are sometimes reprimanded for an offense which at another time the parent will pass over with a much lighter rebuke, or even with no rebuke at all. Indeed, children have been known to take advantage of a parent's being in what is called "a good humor" in order to do things which they well knew they could not do at another time with impunity. This goes to show that the deciding factor in each case was not so much the misdemeanor of the child as the mental attitude of the parent. If, however, the parent had been able to see the misdemeanor for what it was, the false claim of mortal mind seeking to express itself through the child, he would have been able to separate the wrong from the apparent wrongdoer in his own thought, by understanding that divine Mind is all that can be expressed, and its expression is the infinite, spiritual idea, and thus have been able to deal with each situation as it came, wisely and dispassionately.

That every human condition which we meet is determined wholly by our own understanding of it is made very clear in the One Hundred and Thirty-Ninth Psalm, where we read these remarkable words: "If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me. If I say, Surely the darkness shall cover me; even the night shall be light about me." Time or place, night or day, the so-called heaven or hell of human sense, made no difference whatever to the writer of this psalm, nor could they disturb the serenity of his real experience, for his experience was not dependent upon any of these things. What did Daniel experience, we may well ask, during that night which he spent in the den of lions? The atmosphere, the animals, the closeness of the confining walls? Or did he experience the joy, gladness, and consciousness of absolute security which entire obedience to Principle always brings? Where would he have been happier that night, reclining amid the luxury of the King's palace or standing upright in the lion's den? If, as has been said, every situation is exactly what we make it, that is, what we understand the reality of it to be, the unfoldment of divine Mind, God, then surely that memorable night, when he so clearly discerned the unity and harmony of God's perfect spiritual creation, must have been one of the most blessed of Daniel's whole existence. He proved, as each one of us may do for himself today, that heaven is indeed a state of consciousness, and that outward conditions affect it not at all. The great need, therefore, is to attain that condition of thought which Daniel had attained, and which Paul speaks of as "the mind of Christ," the mind which accepts only that which is true about God and His creation, and so, no matter what outward conditions may seem to be, experiences the heaven of the divine presence.

On pages 303-304 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "When the evidence before the material senses yielded to spiritual sense, the apostle declared that nothing could alienate him from God, from the sweet sense and presence of Life and Truth." It is this yielding of material sense to the divine which determines the nature of experience. There is, in reality, but one presence, and that is God, divine Mind, in whom, as Paul quotes from a classic poet, "we live, and move, and have our being." To dwell in Mind, in Spirit, is to experience spiritual reality, which is heaven; and as one cannot possibly experience two such wholly opposite conditions as the spiritual and material at the same time, for one absolutely excludes the other, to dwell in heaven means that any inharmonious condition through which one may seem to be called upon to pass need not form any part of real experience. Indeed it cannot do so if he truly adheres to Spirit, for spiritual thought is a sure defense against every discordant suggestion. Realizing this, Mrs. Eddy gives an admonition on page 210 of her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," which if followed would insure to every individual an entirely harmonious experience, "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them." Sin, disease, and death being primarily mental conditions, the outcome of the false belief of life in matter, they can only be overcome as one learns how to dwell in heaven, the harmony of spiritual reality, and thus to eliminate them in an ever-increasing degree from his experience.

Many a one who, through a study of Christian Science, is learning how to keep his mind filled with Truth and Love has proved that he could live in what human sense called hell and yet experience heaven. He has also found that as he thus held thought steadfastly to Principle, what had seemed discordant in his surroundings has

gradually changed and become more harmonious, for true thought always externalizes itself. An earnest study of Mrs. Eddy's writings, in conjunction with the Bible, will enable anyone to experience this heaven of spiritual thought while still dwelling upon earth. Surely this was what the Master meant when he said, "I pray not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil." He proved that when thought is governed by the divine law of Principle, instead of by the suggestions of the carnal mind, which he spoke of as a liar and the father of lies, heaven is possible here and now. What an uplifting and comforting thought this is! How insignificant the irritations and complexities of daily living become when one sees them for what they are, merely a false sense of things, the result of ignorance, which can be corrected directly men learn that there is but one power and presence, the tender Father-Mother God, divine Mind. He who is daily learning how to experience more and more of heaven cannot be cast down or harassed or distraught by material conditions, no matter how formidable they may seem to be. Even when faced by the fiercest animal propensities, as was Daniel, he consciously dwells, like the prophet of old, in "the secret place of the most High" and "under the shadow of the Almighty."

## Messing About in Boats

"Nice? It's the only thing," said the Water Rat solemnly, as he leant forward for his stroke. "Believe me, my young friend, there is nothing—absolutely nothing—half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats. Simply messing," he went on dreamily; "messing—about—in-boats. . . . Nothing seems really to matter, that's the charm of it. Whether you get away, or whether you don't; whether you arrive at your destination or whether you reach somewhere else, or whether you never get anywhere at all, you're always busy, and you never do anything in particular; and when you've done it there's always something else to do, and you can do it if you like, but you'd much better not. Look here! If you're really nothing else on hand this morning, supposing we drop down the river together and have a long day of it?"—Kenneth Grahame.

## The Coin

Into my heart's treasury  
I slipped a coin.  
That time cannot take  
Nor a thief purloin.  
Oh better than the minting  
Of a gold-crowned king  
Is the safe-kept memory  
Of a lovely thing.  
—Sara Teasdale.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Why Dr. Addison Resigned

THE announcement made in the House of Commons, the other day, by Dr. Addison, Minister Without a Portfolio, of his resignation from his place in the Cabinet, could not have come as any surprise to those who have noted the growing distrust of the medical policy for which Dr. Addison so preeminently stands. It is true that the immediate cause of Dr. Addison's resignation was the abandonment by the government of its support for the housing schemes by local authorities, public utility societies, and private builders which Dr. Addison had formulated whilst Minister of Health, and which he had originally embodied in the notorious omnibus bill defeated by the House of Lords last December. There can be no doubt, however, that the distrust engendered by Dr. Addison's medical program, as it has been progressively disclosed, during the past six months or so, was largely responsible for that popular demand for his resignation which has now been met. There may be those who will regret, not without some justice, the government's abandonment of the building proposals, which bade fair to make a solid contribution toward the solution of the housing problem, but it is impossible to escape the conviction that better results are to be looked for if this question is considered entirely de novo, freed from the highly debatable medical considerations with which Dr. Addison had associated it in his rejected Ministry of Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill.

This original omnibus measure was nothing if not drastic. It gave power to local authorities to hire dwelling houses compulsorily for the housing of the working classes; for the execution of works by local authorities, outside their own districts, in connection with housing schemes and otherwise; for the provision of houses for the employees of local authorities; and for the prohibition of constructional work to which labor was enticed by the offer of wages above the standard rate of pay. It was not, however, to these provisions that exception was taken, but to the further powers extended to local bodies on the matter of supplying medical treatment. Under Dr. Addison's bill, as originally framed, municipal bodies were empowered to supply and maintain hospitals; to contribute, on such terms and conditions as might be approved by the Minister, to any voluntary hospital or similar institution within their areas, and to undertake the maintenance of any poor law hospitals or infirmaries similarly situated.

The first attacks against these provisions were launched on the ground of expense. It was urged that such proposals as those put forward by the Minister of Health should be reconsidered, and adapted to the existing state of national and local finance, as it was impossible to provide for the enormous additional expenditure which would be involved in carrying them out "in their present form." This first outcry, however, against the expenditure involved, quickly became imbued with a deeper tone, and, at a special meeting of the members of the House of Commons, it was resolved that, before any legislation was passed on the subject, an immediate inquiry into the whole question should be held by an impartial committee, and that such a committee should report at the earliest possible moment. This attitude was widely indorsed in the press and throughout the country, and quickly found reflection in the House of Commons, where, after several all-night sittings, during which the opposition to the medical clauses steadily solidified, Dr. Addison finally announced his intention of withdrawing some of the most disputed provisions of his measure. With these adjustments the bill went up to the House of Lords. There, on the second reading, it was summarily rejected in toto, on the very reasonable grounds that insufficient time had been given to consider the bill, either in the House of Commons or in the House of Lords, and that it was necessary that more thought should be devoted to such an important question.

The rejection of the omnibus bill, however, only served to draw attention to the fact that the Ministry of Health, without seeking any additional powers from Parliament, had already instituted a most far-reaching system of medical supervision, involving the appointment of four divisional and thirty regional officers at salaries of £1000, rising by annual increases of £50 to £1400 per annum, with offices in London, Manchester and York. Such wide powers were given to these officers and their appointees, and so obviously was the dragging of the whole community the end aimed at, that another storm of protest was aroused, the outcry in the press, led by The Times, being specially insistent. "Of all forms of tyranny," declared The Times, "a medical inquisition is the worst, since it leads inevitably to attempts to force upon sick men and women routine methods of treatment which may be extremely distasteful to them."

Sir George Newman, however, chief medical officer of the Ministry of Health, made no secret of the hopes and aspirations which actuated the new Ministry. Thus after outlining, on one occasion, a comprehensive scheme, including every imaginable department of medical treatment, he declared: "To fulfill this program will require time and money and patience and untiring labor in every corner of the land; it will require to be adopted as a whole, all the points, in all the districts, all the time."

In these circumstances, it is not surprising that the public began to show serious uneasiness as to what was in store for it. Dr. Addison, finally resigned from the Ministry of Health, last April, and his place was taken by Sir Alfred Mond, whose chief work appears to have been ruthlessly cutting the commitments involved in the former Minister's plans. The last phase of the matter was seen, the other day, when Dr. Addison resigned from the Cabinet on the government's abandonment of the remnant of his ill-fated omnibus bill. There can be no question that Dr. Addison fully deserved the tribute

which Mr. Austen Chamberlain, as leader of the House, paid to his work and good intention, but such a policy as Dr. Addison proposed to adopt can never be permanently successful in Great Britain, or in any other country faithful to democratic ideals.

### Coal Mining in West Virginia

ONE of the chief defects of a great democracy is the slow operation of its machinery for investigating the facts and reaching an equitable decision in respect to important points at issue. In West Virginia, for instance, an important point at issue just now is whether or not the coal miners shall be prevented from organizing for the purpose of collective bargaining with the mine operators. Though a commission appointed by the Governor of the State has already investigated the situation and reported on some specific facts, there has been, so far, little progress toward an actual solution of the difficulties, which have amounted to guerrilla warfare for several years. Now the Education and Labor Committee in the United States Senate has begun its investigation of the conditions which led, some weeks ago, to the request for federal aid in suppressing this warfare. This new examination of the facts, like previous Senate investigations on all sorts of subjects, will doubtless be extensive and show much that is deplorable. It is to be hoped, however, that it will be followed, not by the usual public callousness to the wrongs revealed, but by a determination that these evils shall be corrected in the right way with speed and efficiency. Investigations under a democratic form of government should develop not only patience but action.

The right of workers to organize, in order that they may effectively deal with highly organized employers, has already been generally established as an abstract proposition. The application of this right in a specific instance, as in the coal fields of West Virginia, has frequently been obstructed in one way or another because of the steadfast resistance of the organized employers. Whether or not even the free exercise of this right can be a solution for controversies has yet to be proved. For Labor merely to try to use the methods that Capital has found effective in dominating the situation is a mistake. A way of real cooperation has to be developed as a remedy for unadjusted relationships.

Those investigating the situation in West Virginia would do well to consider two brief books, "Civil War in West Virginia," by Winthrop D. Lane, and "The Voice of Russia," by M. Alexander Schwartz. Of these, the first states as fairly as possible some of the contentions of the miners, with due regard to the point of view of the mine operators also. The second shows, from the standpoint of an American Socialist, something of the autocracy of the masses which Bolshevism becomes in the course of its violent reaction against the capitalist system. In West Virginia many of the mine operators feel that the agitators who seek to go freely among the men are not in sympathy with American ideals, would like to destroy American industry, and encourage what amounts to Bolshevism. Though Mr. Lane deprecates this attitude of some of the mine operators, it is well for the public to realize how anarchy is inevitably accompanied by stagnation and misery. It will not be enough for the United States Senate to discover details of the anarchy that has already been manifest. Some immediate remedy for the difficulties must be found through the earnest cooperation of all concerned in bringing about a settlement, which can be achieved only as the various parties refrain from insisting that the settlement must be on their own particular terms. The real understanding and application of democratic ideals can adjust the worst differences between Capital and Labor without any recourse to guerrilla warfare.

### Revival of Building

BLAME for the delay in the revival of building has been variously placed. The president of a corporation in New York City which is engaged in erecting homes and apartment houses, has recently expressed his opinion that the high wages and low productivity among workmen in the building trades have been the chief reason for the delay, and that a secondary reason is the restriction placed on rents by law so that owners do not feel sure of an adequate return on their investment permanently. In Illinois, the report of the Dailey Joint Legislative Committee, investigating conditions in the building industry, shows a subtle and complex system of conspiracy on the part of contractors to eliminate honest competition. With all this, it appears that considerable sums of money are continually being paid to Labor agents as insurance against strikes. Bankers would probably argue that the inflation of money is what has mainly retarded building.

All of these wrong conditions must, of course, be considered rightly and overcome intelligently. No one of them is the full reason for the stagnation that must give way to normal, constructive activity. They all represent the inclination of each interested party to shift the blame to the others concerned, and to advance as shrewdly as possible at their expense. The fact is that during the war people generally, including contractors, laborers, landlords, and capitalists, became so accustomed to making money out of destructive activity, and to consumption instead of real production, that they have not yet aroused themselves to appreciate the actual necessity for construction on the basis of energetic cooperative effort.

The public is entitled to demand fairness of competition in building as in any other industry. The pooling of bids, the secret exchange of bids and price lists, and other such unfair practices are evidences of the same greed that has shown itself in other ways in what has been called profiteering, and must be stopped in order that normal building may be possible. Labor, likewise, must be willing to accept an adjustment of wages that will mean no real loss because of the lowering of prices generally, and must give full value in actual work. Then those intending to invest in building of one kind or another must forgo the expectation of a permanent return at a high rate of interest on inflated values. Even the prospect of gradual reduction in the value of rent-producing property need not alarm owners and builders

and prevent construction, for with such a reduction there will necessarily be a reduction in expenses, so that the intelligent adjustment to new conditions will still provide for a satisfactory return on the investment, though the percentage may be different.

For building to revive sufficiently to insure proper housing for all there must be, therefore, first of all a change in the general attitude toward the problem. Though the present situation may seem complicated, there is the right way out of it. Reluctance to determine that construction must go on cannot continue when the problem is rightly considered. Landlords and tenants, as well as contractors and those in the building trades generally, must understand the situation from the various points of view, in order that there may be the vastly increased progress in building that is necessary.

### British Labor and the Extremist

ONE notable fact about British Labor, using the term in its most comprehensive sense, is that whenever it has been faced with the necessity of making a decision involving an indorsement or rejection of Bolshevism, it has voted consistently for rejection. British Labor has always been remarkable for its broad sanity and common sense. True, there have been several occasions, during the past two and a half years, when it seemed as if this saving grace, the despair of the extremist for decades past, was weakening. There have been times when those who ought to have known better, and did know better, insisted that the extremist was steadily gaining the upper hand and was indeed already in complete control. But those who really knew the British workman could never imagine him "going red." It is the old question of responsibility. As long as Bolshevism is a theory, thousands will be found willing to talk it who would at once vote against it if there were any question of their being called upon to put it into practice, or formally to register their approval of its methods.

This was exactly the situation as it developed at the recent British Labor Party conference, at Brighton. The question before the conference was the refusal of its executive committee, some time ago, to admit to affiliation the Communist Party of Great Britain, on the ground that its policy was opposed to democracy, and aimed at the disruption of the older Socialist parties. A motion was introduced which aimed at admitting the Communists, provided that they would accept the Labor Party's constitution, and that their own rules were made to conform to this constitution. There were those who supported the idea of admission on the ground that if the Communists were left outside, they would be in a position seriously to damage Labor at the elections and that, in any event, the Labor Party ought not to be afraid of the Communists.

All such arguments, however, were equally unavailing, for when the matter was put to the vote the action of the executive was upheld by the enormous majority of 4,000,000 to 200,000.

The fact is that British Labor, in common with all who are willing to learn, is growing wiser every day in regard to Bolshevism and the Bolshevik method. And the most important lesson it seems to have learned, recently, is that there is no such thing as a "working agreement" with Bolshevism, that Bolshevism is just as much subversive of the ends of Labor as of the ends of Capital, and that, if it ever appears to make concessions, it is solely with the purpose of securing a foothold for a further advance. This fact, as it was ably set forth, from Communist documents, by Arthur Henderson at Brighton, clearly influenced the conference. Mr. Henderson had no difficulty in proving that the aim of the Communist Party of Great Britain, in seeking affiliation, was not to secure unity, but to bring about the break-up of the British Labor Party. And this party, in spite of all that may be said about it, does stand for "orderly parliamentary and evolutionary action." It is just because the Communists know this, only too well, that they seek affiliation and disruption.

### Books About the Sea

LIKE a ship getting under way, the average story of the sea has a slow motion at first, with many a creak and straining to which the reader who has engaged passage for the literary voyage has to accustom himself. So it is with Joseph Conrad's tales, and so it is, even more noticeably, with the older masterpieces of Herman Melville, which, because of the popularity of Joseph Conrad, John Masefield, William McFee, H. M. Tomlinson, Eugene O'Neill, and some others, are being read again rather ardently by those who consider their taste very modern. "Moby-Dick," of which a new edition has been issued in "The World's Classics," is a particularly easy-going story of a three-year voyage, a tale in which we must read twenty-one short chapters before, "At last the anchor was up, the sails were set, and off we glided." Because of the slow sailing of the story, the reader gets from it, however, a real feeling of the life of the sea in the early nineteenth century, such as a more rapid narrative might not give.

It is, of course, a question what the real feeling of the life of the sea is. To Eugene O'Neill, for instance, in his "Ile" or "Bound East for Cardiff" it is a wide gloom, a mood that would become insufferable if it were presented to the extent of a thick novel rather than in one-act plays. To Joseph Conrad, "The shallow sea that foams and murmurs on the shores of the thousand islands, big and little, which make up the Malay Archipelago has been for centuries the scene of adventurous undertakings." To Herman Melville, "Foremost through the sparkling sea shoots on the gay, embattled, bantering bow," always with a certain buoyancy, that even his philosophic moments cannot altogether counterbalance. Though people may feel that they ought to like the careful word-pictures of Joseph Conrad, they actually will like the rough good humor of Herman Melville. To comprehend in its various phases the feeling of the sea as recorded in literature, one would have to read numerous books.

Contemporary writers of the sea, including H. M. Tomlinson and Joseph Hergesheimer, are self-conscious in a very different fashion from Melville. The twentieth

century way is to be subjective in a manner that is distressing for the average reader to consider very long at a time. For that reason it is refreshing to read Melville, or Captain Marryat again, or to explore the matter-of-fact naval records of the war, instead of the many new books about the sea whose writers take themselves very seriously. After one has remained for some time in such a Sargasso Sea as Joseph Conrad's style, even though Conrad is not very subjective, "The Log of the R-34" makes very good reading. Certainly the dreary stories and sketches of the sea in the average magazine, for all their supposed realism, do not give the reactions of even sailors themselves, new or old, to the life on the ocean.

A good book about the sea should be read either in a fir forest, high in the mountains, or at a camp in the desert. Of course a room in an apartment house in the city may have to take the place, for many, of the desert or the mountain camp in the cool of the morning, or just after sunset when the afterglow is still on the hills. In any case, the inlander is the one to read the books about the sea uncritically and enjoy them, as they are meant to be enjoyed, for the escape which they offer from the commonplace of daily routine. "Moby-Dick," for instance should be a welcome relief to those dwellers in the middle west of the United States who have been keeping the library copies of the latest great American novels in active circulation. It is a curious fact that during the war some of the most active recruiting for the navy was done in the interior rather than on the coast of every country involved; so books about the sea should help to make pleasant the vacation of many who are far from any ocean.

### Editorial Notes

WILL Germany "forget"? Or will it be as it was with the French on the Place de la Concorde: "Quand même"? The illustrated papers indicate somewhat a people's thoughts. Look at them in Germany today! Take only the "Illustrierte Zeitung" as an example. The slogan is unmistakable: "Verloren, doch nicht vergessen!" Lost, but not forgotten. Every other picture is of a cathedral, a town, a province, a colony, an isolated piece of "Deutschum" abroad, a school in the Orient. The former German East Africa is called German East Africa. There is no mincing of words. Week by week the Germans find themselves regaled by illustrated representations of their kith and kin in the East, the Far East, in Poland, the Banat, at Reval, in Transylvania, in China, and in Africa, Alsace-Lorraine, and the Saar region. The answer seems to be: Germany does not mean to forget.

"LABOR," says The Observer of London, "has proved to be the dullest and feeblest party of its size there has ever been in the House of Commons. They are the weakest in critical and constructive faculty. They can only swim on facile generalizations." It would seem from this severe criticism that the standards of parliamentary excellence have greatly improved under the Coalition régime. Was it not that discriminating authority on the palmy days of Liberals and Conservatives, W. S. Gilbert's philosopher-sentryman, who, soliloquizing on the intelligence of members generally, recorded his firm conviction in the memorable words:

But then the prospect of a lot  
Of dull M. P.'s in close proximity,  
All thinking for themselves, is what  
No man could face with equanimity.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF MUSIC for American students, inaugurated by Camille Saint-Saëns and Walter Damrosch at Fontainebleau, is proceeding on royal lines, in fact, a part of the palace has been given over to the guests, and it is hoped that the forest may become the center of the art of music as it has been of the art of painting. The establishment of the Conservatoire Américain is greatly desired by the authorities. A bid is being made to make France, instead of Germany, the center of advanced musical studies, or at any rate to enable her to share the honors. It is an important step that Mr. Saint-Saëns has taken, and an interesting one.

IT SOMETIMES takes a good deal to stop the jitney, as the officials of the city of Providence, Rhode Island, have recently discovered. Legislation passed there intended to be restrictive, which at first eliminated 100 passenger motor cars, and regulated others to scheduled runs, has so improved the local jitney service that now, after three months, there is more of the "unfair competition," as the traction interests see it, than ever. This situation reminds one that the busses of Europe are well known; those of London are famous. Conservative Paris for many years refused to lay electric street car tracks at all, fearing their effect on the city's beauty. New York City probably has more miles of "El" than all Europe put together. This manifestation of American enterprise, regarded so proudly twenty-five years ago, is now becoming out of date. More officials than those of Providence are likely to be needed to prevent headstrong America from once more following leisurely Europe.

WHEN a former prohibition enforcement agent, immediately upon retirement from office, joins forces with people actively out of sympathy with the Eighteenth Amendment, as is the case with such a former official in one large American city, the fact ought to serve as a warning that too much care cannot be taken to appoint men who are sincerely in favor of liquor law enforcement. A man who becomes a "dry" for the sake of holding an office is liable to let many of his duties slip through his fingers; and the duty of enforcing the Constitution is obviously a very important one.

News dispatches from Mexico announce the failure of the most recent revolutionary movement in that country, led by General Martinez Herrera, and that this failure has been brought about by disarming the rebel army. One can hardly imagine a more deplorable or even a more humiliating thing, from the point of view of a rebel, than to be disarmed. The bushwhacker, the highwayman, or the bully, without a gun, is about as helpless in pursuing his chosen occupation as a soap-box orator without an audience.